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PROTECTED PRICES.

AGENTS or manufacturers of proprietary articles the prices of which are protected in any manner, and generally or locally, are requested to inform the Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

COLONIAL TRADE.

THE Colonial connection of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is unique. Our Colonial post-bag is the heaviest that goes out of London weekly. For more than forty years we have been cultivating the Colonies, with the result that THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is as well known in Colonial towns as it is in London, Liverpool, Manchester, or any other town or city at home. We do not rest on past achievements. British Colonies are growing all the time, and the circulation of the C. & D. must grow with that growth. Hence, with the object of bringing all Colonial buyers into touch with our advertisers, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of April 25, 1903, will be specially circulated in the Colonies.

The Colonial Issue of that date, in addition to subscribers throughout the United Kingdom and abroad, will go to buyers of chemicals, drugs and their preparations, perfumery and toilet-preparations, aerated-water supplies, &c., in South African Colonies, the East Indies, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and other parts of the Empire. Our Publisher can tell all about it, and it is to him, at 42 Cannon Street, E.C., that advertisers should write for the space they require. We believe we may say, without fear of contradiction, that THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the only journal of pharmacy in the world that has reached the distinction of having Colonial offices. These are situated in three capitals of Australia, and conserve our Colonial interests. The inference is obvious: to get into touch with Colonial buyers of goods which this journal represents advertise in the Colonial Issue of April 25.

Summary.

THE PHARMACY BILL has been introduced into the House of Commons (p. 512).

A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council respecting it is reported on p. 527.

On the same page we give notes of the Council deputation's interview with Mr. T. Lough, M.P., sponsor of the Bill.

Portraits of most of the backers of the Bill are given on p. 526.

A synopsis of the Bill (p. 527) is followed by the text of the measure on pp. 528-9.

THE WILLOW-BARK CASE has been settled privately (p. 502).

LORD AVEBURY'S Shops (Early-closing) Bill has passed the House of Lords (p. 512).

THE DRUG-TRADE APPEAL FUND has won the appeal in the vinegar of squill case (p. 520).

MR. GEORGE TONGE, "the father of the drug-trade," died at Brighton on March 18 (p. 511).

A LARGE number of drug-contracts have been settled since our last issue. (See p. 499 and p. 501.)

AN IMPORTANT POINT under the Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs Act has been decided in the High Court (p. 523).

THE names of chemists who have recently passed the Spectacle-makers' Company's examination are given on p. 498.

MR. J. C. UNNEY gave some further information on the spirit question at the Chamber of Commerce this week (p. 511).

THE LAST CORNER FOR STUDENTS' ANALYSIS is reported on p. 496, and a series of competitions for juniors is announced.

THE resin of podophyllum was the subject of interesting observations by Mr. D. B. Dott at Edinburgh last week (p. 506).

THE P.A.T.A. has discussed several Convention matters, and is to let grocers and others know what P.A.T.A. prices are (p. 507).

THE NORTH LONDON BRANCH of the London Chemists' Association has resolved to do all it can to support the Pharmacy Bill (p. 512).

THE TARTAR-EMETIC MURDER (p. 500) has brought from the daily Press protests against the sale of such poisons (p. 501 and p. 516).

THE Leeds Magistrate is reserving his decision in the Medicine-stamp Acts case against Mr. Crawshaw until the appeal is decided (p. 493).

THE Chairman of the Poisons Committee made a somewhat apologetic remark about the report at the Chemical Society's dinner this week (p. 516).

C. R. VALENTINE, the defendant in the Valentine beef-juice case of a few years ago, is charged with an offence under the Bankruptcy Acts (p. 499).

A CORRESPONDENT makes a useful suggestion to chemists who wish to show the Government that the Poisons Committee's report was not justified by the evidence (p. 515 and p. 526f).

THE GLASGOW SHERIFF has disallowed the objections raised by counsel for Alexander Cross & Sons (Limited) in the Ballikinnairn anti-killer case, which will now proceed to evidence (p. 517).

THE AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF QUININE CASE was argued before the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Channell, and Mr. Justice Wills on Thursday. Decision was reserved (p. 519).

AS THE RESULT of proceedings under Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, the Pharmaceutical Society have got a Preston retailer for selling corrosive sublimate to an unknown person (p. 518).

THE DIVISIONAL COURT has granted the appeal by the Inland Revenue authorities in respect to the sale unstamped of "Pure Gum Pastilles—Influenza." The Magistrates have to convict the vendor (p. 520).

BOOTS CASH CHEMISTS (SOUTHERN), LIMITED, have satisfied the Divisional Court that the Magistrate who heard the methylated soap-liniment case should have heard evidence as to a commercial standard (p. 521).

PHOTOGRAPHY figures largely in this issue. Included in the articles beginning on p. 530 are notes on new cameras, lenses, plates and papers, a lantern spirit-lamp, a chapter on developers, and some photographs taken by chemists.

TRADE continues quiet in Mincey Lane produce, but there is a steady undertone in most articles. Cod-liver oil continues its upward movement. Sugar of milk, East Indian tamarinds, lemongrass oil, crude cocaine, and isinglass are all dearer; and cascara sagrada, peppermint oil, and vanilla are in buyers' favour (p. 524).

Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, PH.D.

REPORTS.

THE powder distributed to students on February 25 contained 8 parts of ordinary sodium phosphate (disodium hydrogen orthophosphate), 1 part of sodium pyroborate, and 1 part of sodium oxalate.

The calculated composition of such a mixture is—

Na ...	...	...	...	14.9
H ...	...	...	...	0.2
PO ₄...	...	...	...	21.2
B ₄ O ₇	...	...	...	4.1
C ₂ O ₄	...	...	...	6.6
H ₂ O	...	...	...	53.0
				100.0

The powder also contained, as impurities, small quantities of calcium and magnesium and of the sulphuric radical, and minute traces of arsenium and of the hydrochloric radical.

Samples of the powder were distributed to seventy-one students, and forty reports were sent in for examination.

Only one correspondent failed to detect the sodium. The failures in the detection of the acid radicals were: Phosphoric, 1; boric, 20; oxalic, 24. No fewer than fifteen students omitted to mention that water was evolved in large quantity when the powder was moderately heated in a dry tube.

The examination of a mixture in which the analytical difficulties are due to the acid radicals present, demands, upon the whole, more ingenuity and originality than that of a mixture involving complications amongst the metallic radicals only. The main reason for this is that anything like complete testing for the acid radicals is not readily reduced to a series of systematic operations which can be carried out in routine fashion with a moderate degree of security that correct results will be attained. Moreover, in the routine testing for metallic radicals, many actual separations are effected; whereas, in testing for acid radicals, separations are very often impracticable. As a consequence of the latter fact, side-by-side recognition of acid radicals has to be attempted, and special care is necessary in order to avoid attributing to some radical which is not present, reactions which are really due to some totally different radical the presence of which may have been detected already. Many of our correspondents indicate by their reports that they are not so attentive or alert with respect to this matter as it is urgently necessary for the accuracy of their conclusions that they should be. As a notable example of the species of error into which want of sufficient attention leads a number of students, we may instance, in the present case, the addition of magnesium sulphate to a portion of the original aqueous solution of the powder as a test for the presence of a carbonate. The futility of applying this reagent in the known presence of the phosphoric radical should be at once apparent, seeing that, with a solution of phosphate, magnesium sulphate gives a white precipitate consisting either of magnesium phosphate or of ammonium magnesium phosphate (depending on the absence or presence of ammonium salts). We may note here that the employment of mercuric chloride as a supposed test for the presence of a bicarbonate involves a fallacy which has been pointed out by a number of chemists, the fact being that mercuric chloride does not give any precipitate with solutions of bicarbonates which are free from traces of carbonate.

Several students omitted to apply any special test for oxalate, because they concluded, from the fact that charring

had not been observed when the powder was strongly heated, that there was no organic matter present. Charring, however, is not a very conspicuous accompaniment of the decomposition of oxalates as a class on heating, and, when a relatively small proportion of an oxalate is present in a mixture along with inorganic salts, the slight change of colour due to its decomposition may easily be overlooked.

The impurities present in the powder were a source of a good deal of difficulty to some of our correspondents, while they were wholly, or almost wholly, overlooked by others. They all found their way into the powder as impurities in the sodium oxalate. The faint opalescence which remained when the powder was shaken with water until nothing more dissolved, was due to traces of calcium and magnesium oxalates; the proportion of this insoluble matter was so slight, however, that it was impossible to deal with it quite satisfactorily when the small quantity that was at the disposal of each student was alone available for examination. The presence of the trace of arsenium was only noted by four or five students. When a comparatively small quantity of the original powder was dissolved in dilute hydrochloric acid, and the solution was kept hot and treated with hydrogen sulphide for ten minutes or so, a very slight opalescence appeared, which was too yellow to be due to precipitated sulphur alone. On standing overnight the precipitate settled down in the form of somewhat bulky but excessively light flocks, and when the latter were treated with hot nitric acid and the solution was evaporated to dryness, a slight residue was obtained which yielded faint but unmistakable arsenium reactions.

Such a large number of students reported the presence of potassium (from the results of flame-test, spectroscopic examination, Carnot's test, and chloroplatinic-acid test) that we made a special examination for this radical, but we failed to obtain any evidence of its presence.

Those students who supposed chloride to be present in quantity, were most probably misled by the precipitation of silver oxalate and the sparing solubility of the latter in dilute nitric acid.

It appears to be beyond question that many students use saturated, or only slightly diluted, solution of ammonia in their ordinary analytical work, instead of the mixture of this saturated solution with at least three times its volume of water, which should be employed for all but a few special analytical purposes. The result of the use of this insufficiently diluted reagent in the present analysis was that, when added after the addition of ammonium chloride, in testing for metals of the iron-group, white precipitates were obtained in several cases, and these were mistaken for aluminium hydroxide, although they merely consisted of ammonium phosphate, $(\text{NH}_4)_3\text{PO}_4 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (a salt easily obtainable by adding to almost any ordinary solution of an alkali-metal phosphate about its own volume of saturated solution of ammonia, and insoluble in the latter reagent although readily soluble in water).

PRIZES.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to

E. F. CARTER, 119 Manby Road, Stratford New Town, E.

The Second Prize has been awarded to

T. ARTHUR TRYTHALL, Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, Kennington Park Road, S.E.

First Prize.—Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half-a-guinea may be taken as a first prize.

Second Prize.—Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as a second prize.

The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher naming the book or books they select.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

IRISHMAN.—We tested the powder for potassium by the most delicate chemical tests and also by means of the spectroscope, but were unable to obtain any evidence of its presence.

XANTHALINE.—In trying the match-test for sulphur it is well to remember that the wood of the match is not free from traces of sulphur, both in the form of sulphates and as organic sulphur compounds.

ACETONE.—If you employ filter-papers which have not been extracted by means of hydrochloric and hydrofluoric acids for filtering acid liquids, the latter may become contaminated with traces of calcium salts derived from the paper. For delicate analytical work nothing but the extracted papers should be employed. We do not regard the tasting of an unknown mixture as either a useful test for general employment or a safe one for the operator.

ACETATE.—You do not mention the evolution of water when the powder was heated in a dry tube, although it is scarcely possible that you could fail to observe it.

PONTIUM.—On adding sodium phosphate to an ammoniacal filtrate as a test for magnesium, you obtained a small crystalline precipitate. It is not clear why a precipitate should be formed in the circumstances, seeing that the solution under examination already contained the phosphoric radical in large excess.

ULMUS, J. D. B., and others.—You should have added calcium sulphate instead of calcium chloride in testing for the oxalic radical in acetic-acid solution, and you should have permitted the mixture to stand for a considerable time, to see whether any precipitate was formed, before concluding that this radical was absent.

B. G. S.—The presence of much ammonium nitrate seriously interferes with, and may entirely prevent, the precipitation of a number of silver salts, of which silver orthophosphate is a notable example. No doubt this was the reason for your failure to obtain the usual yellow precipitate in the present instance, the nitric acid and ammonia which you had added prior to adding silver nitrate having produced enough ammonium nitrate to prevent the precipitation.

B. M. N.—Use calcium sulphate instead of calcium chloride in testing for oxalate: even in presence of much sulphate the former reagent will not give any, while the latter may give a considerable precipitate of calcium sulphate. A precipitate consisting of calcium sulphate may be mistaken for calcium oxalate if judged merely by its appearance and by its behaviour toward's acetic acid. We were unable to detect notable traces either of manganese or of potassium in the powder.

ILMENITE.—By adding nitric acid to the original solution until just acid, and then silver nitrate, you obtained a precipitate of silver oxalate which you mistook for silver chloride. The presence of a considerable proportion of dilute nitric acid is necessary to prevent the precipitation (or to dissolve a precipitate) of silver oxalate.

ELEMI.—We experienced no difficulty in obtaining the boric-acid reaction with sulphuric acid and alcohol. See first part of reply to "B. M. N."

LITHIUM (Edinburgh).—The variation in the quantity of the precipitates formed on adding silver nitrate to the respective nitric-acid solutions of ignited and of unignited portions of the powder was perhaps due to the conversion of the orthophosphate into a salt of some other acid of phosphorus which yielded a silver salt sparingly soluble in dilute nitric acid.

ALEX. T. HOPE.—We have been unable to ascertain whether you detected the oxalic radical or not. From the behaviour of the powder with hot sulphuric acid you concluded that it was absent; from the white precipitate formed on adding calcium sulphate to the acetic-acid solution (although, strangely enough, you report "no precipitate" on adding calcium chloride to another portion of the same solution) you concluded that it was present; and finally you omitted it from your summary of constituents detected. Perhaps our uncertainty in the matter is a reflection of your own.

JOHN F. H. BANNER.—Read the general remarks concerning mercuric chloride and magnesium sulphate as tests for bicarbonates and carbonates; also the first part of the reply to "Acetone."

INTERLAKEN.—We failed to obtain any traces of ammonia on treating a mixture of the powder and soda-lime with a few drops of concentrated solution of potassium hydroxide.

EDRITH.—The powder was almost absolutely free from chloride. Ascertain whether the black manganese oxide which you employed does not (as is very commonly the case) contain some chloride.

A. C. T.—Mercuric chloride is useless as a test for a bicarbonate and nearly so as a test for a carbonate. Its formula is HgCl_2 , not Hg_2Cl_2 .

OMRAH.—We were not able to obtain any evidence of the presence of a nitrate or of manganese in appreciable quantity.

GRAMO.—So far as we can judge from your report, the deposition of a precipitate which you observed on evaporating down the solution to which the various group-reagents had been added, simply took place when a stage had been reached at which the water present was no longer sufficient, even at the boiling-point of the solution, to retain all the dissolved salts. Such a stage must be reached eventually in boiling down the solution of any salt which does not decompose and yield volatile products during the process.

GUAIACOL.—Your very slender report is scarcely sufficient to do justice to your work.

JAPONICA.—You should have dried the strip of turmeric-paper which you employed to test for borate in the original solution, after acidulating the latter with hydrochloric acid. In dilute solutions of boric acid the turmeric-paper is not at once turned brown. The best way to dry the paper, quickly and without charring it, is to boil some water in a test-tube, and then to place the paper on the outside of the tube at the part kept warm by the hot water.

VASOGEN.—When using white of egg as a test for metaphosphoric acid, the solution to which it has been added must not be boiled. Remember what takes place when the white of egg, while still inside the shell, is kept for a short time in boiling water.

VEP.—It would seem from your report that you suppose that silicon compounds impart some special colour to a microcosmic bead; also that the absence of white silver borate from a precipitate may be safely assumed because the precipitate is yellow. Both these suppositions are fallacious.

JOHN E. S. HACKFORTH.—See first sentence of reply to "A. C. T."

EVOL.—We were not able to obtain the musk odour you describe as produced when the powder was heated with sulphuric acid.

THE ANALYTICAL TOURNAMENT.

THE tournament has gained in interest as the result of this month's competition, the top positions being keenly contested. Some rearrangement of the competitors has taken place since last month, the ten students then mentioned now standing as under:—

Lithium	438	B. G. S.	421
Xanthaline	436	Alcohol	410
E. F. Carter	428	Omrah	392
Acetone	422	J. F. H. Banner	390
Meconic	422	Ulmus	379

The final exercise of the competition should now be well begun. The result of the tournament will be given in our next report.

JUNIOR COMPETITIONS.

AFTER the close of the Winter Tournament (the concluding exercise in which was announced last week), we propose to carry on junior competitions during the months from May to October (with the possible omission of August or September)

The exercises will be of the same general nature as those already familiar to our correspondents, and will consist of mixtures of not more than three salts. The metallic and acid radicals which may be present will be limited to those included in the British Pharmacopœia, 1898, and its appendices. While all pharmaceutical students will be invited to take part in the analysis of the mixtures set as exercises in these competitions, the usual monthly prizes will be awarded to the two students of pharmacy preparing for the qualifying examination who obtain the highest and second highest marks in each competition. By this arrangement we hope as far as possible to place all junior students on an equality, and to prevent the discouragement which some experience in meeting the senior students who compete for the Tournament prizes.

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

A Wigan herbalist named Gibson has been remanded on a charge of administering drugs to two women for the purpose of procuring abortion.

At the Farnham Petty Sessions on March 19, Charles F. Falkner, of Dippenhall Farm, was fined 2*l.*, and costs, for laying poisoned flesh on the surface of the land, thereby poisoning a fox.

A fire occurred on Friday at the premises attached to the pharmacy of Mr. G. Hampton, chemist and druggist, of Aylestone Road, Leicester. The flames were confined to the cellar, and no serious damage was done.

The "Little Diamond Liver-pill" business figured in the High Court on March 19, the owners (Messrs. F. L. & A. P. Ordway) being the defendants in an action (dismissed) respecting the sale of the *Mirror of Life*.

A labourer named Brown was sentenced to one month's imprisonment at Marylebone, on March 23, on a charge of stealing a brief-bag and its contents belonging to Mr. Joseph Henry Adams, chemist, 69 Robert Street, Hampstead Road.

An exhibition of local and international industries is to be held at Nottingham this year, to open in May. The working and the direction of this exhibition are in the hands of Messrs. C. I. and A. E. Kiralfy. The chief offices of the exhibition are at Nottingham, and in London at 19 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

Mr. Charles Brown, pharmaceutical chemist, 161 Bury New Road, Manchester, announces that on Good Friday he will present 5*s.* to the boy or girl, under 16 years of age, who brings to him the greatest number of coupons which are now being attached to every article (of not less than 3*d.* value) sold at his shop. There is a second prize of 2*s.* 6*d.* Mr. Brown is keeping abreast of the times.

At the annual meeting of the General Board of the National Physical Laboratory, held at Bushey House, Teddington, Lord Rayleigh presiding, the annual report of the Executive Committee, giving details of the work since the opening of the laboratory by the Prince of Wales, was approved. It stated that subscriptions and donations amounting to nearly 1,000*l.* a year have been promised by the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Iron and Steel Institute, the Institute of Chemical Industry, and various private firms.

The "tabloid" action referred to in our issue of February 21, page 290, is still in the preliminary stage, and little can be said in regard to it further than that Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. are taking action against a provincial firm in respect to several instances in which compressed tablets, not of their manufacture, are alleged to have been given for "tabloid" preparations. The word

"tabloid" was registered as a trade-mark by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. in 1884, and has since been used by them to distinguish their compressed medicines and allied products. There is to be a defence to the action, as we previously indicated.

Spectacle-makers' Company.

The result of the recent examinations of the Spectacle-makers' Company is that of the thirty-nine candidates who presented themselves twenty-five passed. The following are the names of the chemists who were successful:—

Mr. Leonard Bayley, chemist and druggist, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.
Mr. H. J. Daniels, pharmaceutical chemist, Springfield Road, Stonycgate, Leicester.
Mr. J. J. Froude, Windsor Road, Douglas, Isle of Man.
Mr. H. G. Smith, chemist and druggist, Downham Market.
Mr. A. W. Turner, chemist and druggist, Durban, South Africa.
Mr. E. Thompson, chemist and druggist, Bedford Road, Clapham S.E.
Mr. H. A. Hobbs, pharmaceutical chemist, Eastbourne.
Mr. W. H. Fowler, pharmaceutical chemist, Station Road, Redhill.
Mr. A. T. Thompson, chemist and druggist, 27 Bradshawgate, Leigh, Lancs.

Manufacture of Alkaloids.

We understand that a well-known firm of manufacturing chemists, who have not hitherto engaged in the manufacture of alkaloids, are arranging for so doing at an early date. In order to overcome the difficulties which arise through the high duty on rectified spirit in Great Britain, they propose to take advantage of the cheaper alcohol which is available in the Channel Islands, and establish their factory there. Cocaine is one of the alkaloids that they have specially in view.

Chemists in Public Affairs.

The following gentlemen have been elected to public bodies:—

Bolton Board of Guardians.—Mr. Percy Knott, chemist and druggist, Blackburn Road, Bolton.

Brighton Board of Guardians.—Mr. James Ross Gwatkin, chemist and druggist, 49 Grand Parade, Brighton.

Denholme Urban District Council.—Mr. Frederick Tidswell, chemist and druggist, of Main Road, Denholme.

Oxford Board of Guardians.—Mr. John Dolbear, pharmaceutical chemist, of 108 High Street, Oxford.

Tyldesley Urban District Council.—Mr. Joseph Wallwork, pharmaceutical chemist, Tyldesley.

Leeds Notes.

Taylor's Drug Company lent the Leeds Coliseum on Sunday last for the purpose of 600 poor children being provided with breakfast, arranged by the Leeds Men's Own P.S.A. Society.

For research work in chemistry, Mr. Rufus Gaunt, B.Sc., an Old Boy of Batley (near Leeds) Grammar School, has been awarded by the 1851 Exhibition Commissioners a scholarship of 150*l.* a year for two years. To continue his studies in preparation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy Mr. Gaunt goes to Leipzig.

There was a fairly large muster of local chemists at the Leeds City Police Court on Tuesday, March 24, to hear the Stipendiary Magistrate (Mr. C. M. Atkinson) give his judgment in the Crawshaw prosecution. This prosecution (*C. & D.*, March 21, page 479) was undertaken by the Inland Revenue authorities against Mr. G. Crawshaw, pharmaceutical chemist, of Headingley, for selling Gregory's powder, &c., unstamped. The Magistrate had reserved his decision in view of the extreme importance of the case. Nothing relating to it, however, was to be found on Tuesday's charge-sheet, and some disappointment was felt among the brethren of the pestle and mortar when it became understood that his Worship's judgment would not be given that day. As a fact, our representative learnt that the judgment had been postponed *sine die*, pending the result in the appeal case in the High Courts. The prosecution has aroused no little indignation among chemists in the district, and the outcome is eagerly awaited.

Chemists' Licences.

Off wine-licences have been granted to :—

Mr. Clough, chemist and druggist, South Moor, Lancaster.

Mr. G. H. Moorhouse, chemist and druggist, 94 Yorkshire Street, Burnley.

Mr. J. B. Rushton, chemist and druggist, 82 Accrington Road, Burnley.

Mr. Victor J. Woolls, chemist and druggist, 72 Northdown Road, Margate.

Mr. J. W. Wright, chemist and druggist, St. James's Street, Burnley.

At the Preston Licensing Sessions last week, Mr. James Tearle, 376 Kimberley Terrace, New Hall Lane, applied for a licence to sell "Imperial blood wine." Mr. A. Plant stated on his behalf that his client had manufactured the concoction under an Excise licence at Colne, but he and his partner were opening business in Preston, and required a licence here. There was a slight percentage of alcohol in the blood-mixture, but nothing much. Mr. Tearle, asked as to the composition of the "wine," said he thought it contained 12 per cent. of alcohol. The basis of the blood-mixture was raisin-wine, to which was added a decoction of herbs. There was some discussion as to the percentage of alcohol, and applicant stated that he had no grounds for thinking it was 12. He had never had his blood-mixture analysed. A bottle of the compound was passed round to the Magistrates, who sniffed the contents. The Magistrates retired to consider the matter, and on returning refused the application.

Birmingham Notes.

Influenza has gone to the dogs. A Harborne chemist says his dog took it, sneezed, shivered, and died.

"Lady dispenser (qualified)" seeks appointment per *Daily Post*, and adds "competent amanuensis" as an additional qualification.

Mr. Breedon, who has been at Messrs. Morris, Banks & Co.'s establishment about fifty years, well remembers the halcyon days of the firm, when twenty assistants were kept. A rummage by a pharmacist through the warehouses, which are very numerous and extensive, brings to light many examples of the earlier drugs and preparations, such as castoreum, elecampane, egyptiacum, asarum, as well as old names for still-used galenicals, such as tr. benzoes co., tr. diosmæ, and so forth.

The impending retirement is announced of Dr. Alfred Hill, medical officer of health for the city. Dr. Hill has held the appointment since 1872. Up to a year ago, when Mr. Liversidge was elected as his successor, he was also public analyst, and in this capacity it may be mentioned he discovered that nitro-glycerin was being manufactured at the house in Ledsham Street where the dynamite-plot was hatched in 1883. Dr. Hill is 77 years of age, and he retires on a pension. His salary as medical officer is 1,000*l.* He has been concerned under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in many cases of interest to pharmacists. He had a great opponent in the late Mr. Alfred Bird over the analyses of water, plaster of Paris, violet powder, and milk of sulphur: later, diluted acetic acid for white wine vinegar became a sessions appeal case, and in spite of the strong opposition by Professor Attfield and others Dr. Hill carried the day. Still more recently he prominently figured in cases of sweet nitre and tr. benz. co. The last named proved one too many for the prosecution, for Somerset House decided the case by asserting that the said sample, although lower than usual in solids, did not show evidence of adulteration.

Pharmaceutical F.C. "Past" v. "Present."

This annual match, played on Saturday last at Wormholt Farm, was the concluding fixture of the "Square" club for the season 1902-3. The "Old Boys" team had been organised by Mr. W. B. Nelson and included A. G. C. Paterson and T. S. Fox, the latter a Middlesex county player. Result:—"Past" 4 goals, "Present" 3 goals. After the match the "Old Boys" were entertained to tea at the Bush Hotel, Shepherd's Bush, by the members of the P.F.C. Later in the evening a smoking concert was held, Mr. Bernard Collitt, the "Square" captain, occupying the chair. Songs, &c., were contributed by Messrs. Hewlett, Owen, Allen, Paterson,

Ackroyd, Lenton, Jones, and Privett. The toast-list included "The King"; "The Old Boys," proposed by Mr. W. H. Allen and responded to by Mr. W. B. Nelson; "The Pharmaceutical Football Club," proposed by Mr. T. J. Stokoe and responded to by the Chairman; "The Vice-Captain" (Mr. V. C. Hewlett); and the "Hon. Secretary" (Mr. J. T. Cart). The silver cup of the Inter-Pharmacy League was, by the generosity of the Old Boys, filled with champagne and handed round. It was emptied. Mr. A. D. Llewellyn ably fulfilled the duties of accompanist during an enjoyable evening, which was brought to a close shortly after 11 o'clock with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

A Bankruptcy-charge.

At Bow Street, on March 23, Charles Richard Valentine, of Wellington Chambers, London Bridge, was charged by the Official Receiver in Bankruptcy with not fully discovering to the trustee administering his estate for the benefit of his creditors the whole of the cash in his hands at the date of a receiving-order made against him, with intent to defraud, and with committing other offences against the Debtors Act, 1869.

Defendant was a colonial-produce agent in Tooley Street, and he started a meat-juice company bearing his name. This brought him into conflict with the Valentine Meat-juice Company, of America, who obtained an injunction against him in 1900. Defendant was ordered to pay 2,800*l.* costs, and he became bankrupt, the Valentine Meat-juice Company being his principal creditors. In the course of his bankruptcy-proceedings the defendant made no fewer than five statements as to his affairs. According to the last, his liabilities were 6,849*l.* and his assets 5,506*l.* As a matter of fact his assets were at first 122*l.*, but other property was discovered and realised 786*l.* His liabilities were found to exceed 10,000*l.* During the course of the bankruptcy-proceedings it was ascertained that the defendant intended to appeal to the House of Lords against the decision given against him, and for this purpose had deposited 200*l.* The defendant was asked where he got this money from, and said it was supplied by a friend whose name he declined to give. Subsequently he stated that it had been advanced to him by a Mr. Pearson, of Manchester, who at that time was in New Zealand. On his return, Mr. Pearson denied that there was such a transaction. The defendant, it appeared, had drawn a cheque for 300*l.* in favour of Pearson & Rutter, and was supposed to have forwarded it to them. As a matter of fact it was cashed over the counter in London, and the defendant had the proceeds, which included two notes of 100*l.* each, which he deposited at the House of Lords in connection with his appeal. It was further alleged against the defendant that he caused the petty-cash book to be interlined in such a way as to make it appear that Pearson & Rutter had received 400*l.*, whereas no such payment had been made.

Formal evidence having been given, the case was adjourned, bail being fixed at two sureties in 200*l.* each.

Contracts.

Further contracts have been settled as under :—

Basingstoke.—Mr. J. E. Turner, chemist and druggist, Basingstoke, for iodoform, 8*d.* per oz.; absorbent wool, 8*d.* per lb.; lint, 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb.; tow, 1*d.* per lb.; Cond's fluid, 1*s.* per pint; glycerin, 4*d.* per lb.; eucalyptus oil (Globulus), 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb.; castor oil, 2*d.*; cod-liver oil, 18*s.* per dozen pints; carbolic acid, 11*d.* per gallon; Sanitas, 9*s.* 6*d.* per dozen pints.

Boston Board of Guardians.—Messrs. Gilliat (Limited), for quinine at 1*s.* 8*d.* per oz., and Jeyes' sanitary soap at 29*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Mr. T. B. J. Booker is to be chemist to the workhouse.

Bucklow Board of Guardians.—Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Company (Limited), for disinfectants.

At the Cambridge Board of Guardians on Wednesday, March 25, on the recommendation of the Drugs Committee, Messrs. Adams & Evans were appointed druggists to the workhouse for the ensuing half-year.

Chard Board of Guardians.—Mr. T. E. Barrass, pharmaceutical chemist, for drugs.

Depwade Board of Guardians.—Mr. J. M. Weller, chemist and druggist, Lorg Stratton, for trusses.

Dover Board of Guardians.—Mr. Thompson, chemist and druggist, for chemists' goods.

East Preston Board of Guardians.—Mr. G. Light, chemist and druggist, Arundel, for cod-liver oil at 11s. per gal., and quinine at 1s. 7d. per oz.

Ecclesall Bierlow Union, Sheffield.—Mr. G. T. W. News-holme, pharmaceutical chemist, Sheffield, is to supply drugs to the institution for the ensuing six months.

Evesham Board of Guardians.—Mr. W. Lean, pharmaceutical chemist, Evesham, for drugs.

Gosport Board of Guardians.—Mr. W. B. Smith, chemist, Gosport, for Sanitas-soap (4 cwt.), 29s.; Sanitas powder (2 cwt.), 11s. 6d.; carbolic soap (4 cwt.), 29s.; carbolic powder, 16s. 6d.

High Wycombe Board of Guardians.—Messrs. Young & Co., chemists, High Wycombe, for cod-liver oil and quinine; Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Company (Limited), London, for disinfectants.

Holbeach Union.—Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds, for drugs.

Holborn Borough Council.—Messrs. Adcock, Easton & Co., for disinfectants.

Hollingbourne Board of Guardians.—Messrs. Stonham & Co., chemists, Maidstone, for drugs.

Hull Board of Guardians.—Messrs. Hammond's executors have been appointed druggists.

Kington Board of Guardians.—Messrs. Lewis & Caunt, for cod-liver oil.

Lewisham Board of Guardians.—The Galen Manufacturing Company, New Cross, for surgical dressings.

Louth Board of Guardians.—Mr. A. Bellamy, chemist and druggist, and Mr. W. C. Street, chemist and druggist, for drugs.

Middleton Town Council.—Messrs. J. Barratt & Co., for disinfectants.

Nantwich Board of Guardians.—Mr. J. Grice, chemist and druggist, for drugs.

Neath Rural District Council.—Mr. J. Griffith Isaac, chemist and druggist, Neath, for disinfectants.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Board of Guardians.—Messrs. John Ismay & Sons, wholesale druggists, Groat Market, Newcastle, for drugs.

Newport (Mon.) Board of Guardians.—Messrs. J. Evans & Sons, Newport, for surgical appliances.

Oxford Board of Guardians.—Mr. G. J. Walklett, chemist and druggist, for drugs.

Portsmouth Board of Guardians.—Messrs. T. Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C., for drugs at 28 per cent. off published prices.

Romford Board of Guardians.—Messrs. Burgoyne, Bur-bidges & Co., of Coleman Street, E.C., for drugs.

Rotherham Union.—Mr. George Coverdale, pharmaceutical chemist, of York, who has a branch in Church Street, Rotherham, is to supply drugs to the workhouse for the ensuing six months.

Shepton Mallett Board of Guardians.—Mr. P. Griffith, chemist and druggist, for drugs and appliances.

Southampton Board of Guardians.—Messrs. Randall & Sons (Limited), High Street, Southampton, for drugs.

Strand Union.—Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co. (Limited), for drugs for twelve months.

Strood (Kent) Board of Guardians.—Jeyes' Sanitary Com-pounds Company (Limited), for the supply of carbolic soap at 15s. 6d. per cwt., soft soap at 14s. 6d. per cwt.; Sanitas Company, for disinfecting-fluid at 9s. per dozen pints.

Upton Board of Guardians.—Mr. H. J. Aubrey, for drugs.

Wolstanton and Burslem Board of Guardians.—Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Company (Limited), for disinfectants to Chill Workhouse.

Wolverhampton Board of Guardians.—Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., London, for drugs, &c., for workhouse-

infirmary (22l. 9s. 3d.); Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay (Limited), Birmingham, for surgical dressings for work-house-infirmary (17l. 4s. 2d.), and for drugs, &c., for dis-pensary (59l. 8s. 4d.).

The Chapman Verdict.

Severino Klosowski, better known as George Chapman, whose poisonings have been before the courts for the past six months, was sentenced to death at the Old Bailey on March 19. In summing up, Mr. Justice Grantham said some hard things against the medical profession and some kind things about chemists. He yielded to none, he said, in his admiration of the medical profession and the noble and dis-interested work they frequently did; but it was a sad reflection, if it was true, as it appeared to be, that this man, irrespective of all the doctors coming to his house, and without the slightest fear of their ever being able to detect him, should be able to carry out the terrible crimes alleged against him. One would have thought that the merest tyro in the profes-sion would have refused to give a certificate of death when there was so much doubt in the case. But, as they had seen in the case of Dr. Rogers, he gave a certificate as to the death of Mrs. Spinks, giving as the cause of death that which by no possibility could have occasioned it. It was shocking to contemplate that a man like the prisoner, with his knowledge of poisons, could have baffled the doctors as he had done. In the case of Maud Marsh it was left to the father and mother of the girl, who were not connected with the medical profession, to suggest the necessity of an inquest. It was regrettable that Dr. Gropel, when he came to the conclusion he did in the Marsh case, delayed communicating the fact to Dr. Stoker. But the chapter of misadventures did not end there. It was a little remarkable that the dis-covery was not made at Guy's Hospital. But there the medical man who prescribed for Maud Marsh took his dia-gnosis of the case from a young man—a kind of clerk, as he understood. This diagnosis was all the doctor had before him, and upon it he acted. He never inquired into the history of the case. He asked no questions as to what the woman had eaten or what she had taken, and the result was that the prisoner was able to throw all this in the teeth of the doctors who were subsequently called in. Happily there was another aspect of the case which was most satis-factory, and that was the skill and ability of the chemical profession, who had been able to trace the antimony, although the woman in one case had been buried several years.

The Pills to be Analysed.

At an inquest opened at Cradley Heath on March 18, on the body of a married woman named Deeley, it was stated that deceased was discovered in bed in an unconscious state, and just before death she was prematurely confined. During her illness Mrs. Deeley admitted to the nurse that she had taken some pills, which she had procured from a woman named Baker, of West Bromwich. Mrs. Baker's daughter is in the employ of Mr. Deeley, and she said that in November last, at Mrs. Deeley's request, she procured some pills from her mother, and gave them to deceased, who afterwards told her that she had taken some of them a little over a month ago. Within a month, the witness asserted, the deceased consumed fifty pills, and asked for more. To a police-inspector Mrs. Baker stated that she met Mrs. Deeley at Cradley Heath some weeks previously, when Mrs. Deeley asked her to make some pills. She promised to do so, but when, on March 10, her daughter came for them, she told her that she was not going to get into trouble for anyone. She purchased the stuff for making the pills from a chemist at West Bromwich. It consisted of diachylon and bitter aloes. Dr. Fryer, who made a *post-mortem* examination, attributed death to convulsions from lead-poisoning. The inquiry was adjourned, in order that an analysis of the pills and of the woman's stomach might be made.

The Week's Poisonings.

Fourteen fatalities from poisoning have occurred since our last report. Carbolic acid and laudanum caused three each, while the other poisons used were oxalic acid, arsenic, salt of lemon, bichromate of potassium, hydrochloric acid, cam-phorated oil (given to a child at Middlesborough in mistake for castor oil), and a hair-restorer, "containing 1 per cent. of an irritant poison," taken by an old man at Glossop,

The carbolic-victims were a baker at Forest Hill, a servant-girl at Wandsworth, and a dressmaker at Holloway. Suicide by laudanum was accomplished by a Liverpool woman named Wilmin, Joseph Hurst, of Leicester, and a Crumpsall man named Bird. Oxalic acid was taken by Arthur Edward White, of Hyson Green, while the arsenical-poisoning case occurred at Battersea. The victim, Ernest Fisher, was supposed to have died of ptomaine-poisoning, but the symptoms were so peculiar that a *post-mortem* was made. It appeared that deceased had been taking a medicine containing arsenic for a skin-disease, prescribed for him at Guy's Hospital. Horace Phillimore, a pharmacist at Guy's, deposed that an arsenical medicine was made up for Fisher, and Dr. Freyberger stated that in the contents of both stomach and intestines he found traces of metallic arsenic and bismuth. The immediate cause of death was arsenical poisoning. The Coroner (Mr. John Troutbeck) said deceased had evidently taken arsenic in larger doses than prescribed for him. A Selby laundress took a dose of salt of lemon, and died; a French polisher at Hackney drank a solution of bichromate of potassium; and an Islington woman swallowed hydrochloric acid. A Shirley woman named Ridge drank in error half a bottle of Veno's Lightning fluid, and died.

Welsh News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Contract.

Mr. Alfred Livesey, chemist and druggist, of the Cash Stores, Tenby, has obtained the contract of the Tenby Town Council for the supply for the next twelve months of disinfectants in fluid and powder.

Personal.

Mr. J. Hookes-Kennard, chemist and druggist, Denbigh, has been appointed an overseer of the poor by Denbigh Town Council.

Fire.

A disastrous fire occurred on the premises of Mr. Hugh Pugh, chemist and druggist, Llanegryn, last week. It is thought that some papers caught fire in the shop, and Mr. Pugh awoke to find his bedroom full of smoke, and when rescued he was almost insensible. Everything was burned, and the premises were not insured.

University Items.

Professor James J. Dobbie, professor of chemistry at University College, North Wales, has been appointed Director of Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art by the Secretary for Scotland. Professor Dobbie is the author of numerous papers on the constitution of alkaloids.

At a meeting of the Court of Governors of the University College of Wales (Aberystwith), held in the Shire Hall, Brecon, on March 20, Sir Lewis Morris presiding, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. Edward Davies (Plas Dinam), Mr. David Davies, and the Misses Davies for their promise to undertake jointly the entire cost of the erection of the proposed new chemical-laboratory for the college. The cost of this new addition to the college will probably reach 25,000l.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Weekly Half-holiday Wanted.

The shop-assistants of Newry are making an effort to get the business-houses to close early one evening each week, in order to give a half-holiday to the assistants. The chemists, grocers, &c., have been waited upon with this

object, but the success of the movement cannot as yet be guaranteed.

Medicine-tenders.

The Belfast Board of Guardians invite tenders for a yearly supply of medicines and appliances for the workhouse and dispensaries. Tenders to be in before March 31.

Increased Fire-insurance.

All the insurance companies doing business in Ireland have decided to increase their rates of premium on fire-insurances. This is due to the large number of destructive fires which have recently occurred in Ireland, and the consequent losses suffered by the insurance companies. In Irish towns outside Dublin the rates have been increased from 3s. to 4s. per cent., with additional charges where there is oil or other inflammable materials for sale or stored.

Vaseline for Eye-ointment.

At the last meeting of the Killarney Board of Guardians a letter was read from the Local Government Board referring to a supply of vaseline required by the apothecary of the Killarney dispensary. The Local Government Board pointed out that paraffinum molle was equally suitable, and cheaper, and that vaseline was not necessary. The Clerk said that the apothecary, Mr. Ferley, required the vaseline for making eye-ointment, which, he said, was more suitable than paraffinum molle. This statement was ordered to be sent to the Local Government Board.

The Limerick Analyst.

At the last meeting of the Public Health Committee of the Limerick Corporation a letter was read from Mr. Walter Thorpe, B.Sc., George Street, Limerick, agreeing to accept the position of analyst for the Corporation (which the Council had offered him some time ago) at the same salary for which Sir Charles Cameron is at present doing the work—20l. per annum. He pointed out, however, that in cases where he would be summoned for cross-examination he would require a fee of two guineas, which, presumably, would be received from the defendant. The matter was deferred to ascertain the exact terms of Sir Charles Cameron's appointment.

The Sale of Poisons.

Mr. J. J. Bernard, M.P.S.I., 26 Clare Street, Dublin, writing to the *Irish Times* on the subject of the "Sale of Poisons," in reply to an editorial note that the sale of poisons has not yet been subjected to proper supervision, says that the comparative immunity from poisoning, criminal and accidental, in Ireland is solely due to the self-imposed *esprit de corps* which exists amongst all respectable chemists, and the caution which they exercise in supplying dangerous poisons. Dealing in poisons is both an anxious and unremunerative matter, and is, as far as possible, avoided by the scrupulous chemist. That legislation for the better protection of the public is necessary is beyond doubt, but that such will take place is very improbable, in face of the fact that the Government are preparing a Bill to allow the sale of poisons by grocers, seed merchants, ironmongers, &c. It is probable, adds Mr. Bernard, that in a short time poisons for criminal purposes will be obtainable without the slightest let or hindrance, to the great danger of the public.

Mr. H. C. Rowe, L.P.S.I., Arklow, writing on the same subject, states that in Ireland large numbers of unregistered grocers and general dealers supply poisons without restriction, and in case of convictions under the Pharmacy and Poisons Acts the fines are almost invariably remitted by the Lord-Lieutenant. No doubt the Government has its reasons for thus overriding the law, "but we may hope," adds Mr. Rowe, "at least that Parliament, in view of the grave danger to the public, will insist on thoroughly understanding the matter before consenting to the Privy Council's proposal."

Medicine-contracts.

The following contracts have been placed by boards of guardians for medicines and appliances:—

Antrim.—Medicines: Messrs. J. Clarke & Co. (Limited), Belfast, at 22½ per cent. off; and same firm for appliances at 20 per cent. off.

Ballybay.—Medicines: Messrs. P. A. Leslie & Co., Dublin, at 20 per cent. off. Appliances: The Medical Supply Company, Sligo, at 28½ per cent. off.

Ballymahon.—Medicines: Mr. P. L. White, Sligo, at 21½ per cent. off. Appliances: The Medical Supply Company, Sligo, at 28½ per cent. off.

Baltinglas.—Medical Supply Company, Sligo, medical appliances, at 28½ per cent. rebate. Messrs. P. A. Leslie & Co., Dublin (the old contractors), medicines, 20 per cent. off. The latter firm guaranteed to supply Irish-manufactured medicines.

Birr.—Appliances: The Medical Supply Company, Sligo, at 27½ per cent. off. The other tenders were Messrs. Fannin & Co., Dublin, 10 per cent. off; Messrs. Sheppard, Dublin, 5 per cent. off; the Medical Supply Association, Dublin, 15 per cent. off; and the Medical Requisites Company, Cork, 5 per cent. off. The contract for medicines was postponed. The tenders were: Messrs. Golden, Birr, 20 per cent. off; Messrs. Leslie & Co., Dublin, 25 per cent. off; Mr. White, Sligo, 16½ per cent. off; Messrs. McMaster & Hodgson, Dublin, 10 per cent. off; and Messrs. Sumner, Liverpool, 2½ per cent. off.

Callan.—Medical Supply Company, of Sligo, for the supply of surgical appliances at 28½ per cent. abatement. Messrs. P. Leslie & Co., Dublin, for medicines, &c., at 20 per cent.

Castlereagh.—The following tenders were submitted: Adamson & Co., 23 per cent. abatement; Farren & Co., 10 per cent.; the Medical Supply Company, 30½ per cent.; Smith & Sheppard, 20 per cent.; P. N. White, Sligo, 21½ per cent.; Medical Supply Association, 8 per cent.; McMaster, Hodgson & Co., 10 per cent.; Boyer's Medical Hall, 21 per cent.; Medical Requisite Company, 7½ per cent.; and Boileau & Boyd, 20 per cent. The tender of Boileau & Boyd was accepted.

Killarney.—Medicines: Apothecaries' Hall Company, Dublin, at 20½ per cent. off; Messrs. R. Sumner & Co., Liverpool, tendered at 7½ per cent. off, and Mr. P. N. White, Sligo, at 18 per cent. off. Appliances: The Medical Supply Company, Sligo, at 27½ per cent. off. The other tenders were the Medical Supply Association at 6 per cent. off, Messrs. Smith & Sheppard at 6 per cent. off, Messrs. Fannin & Co. at 7½ per cent. off, Messrs. Sumner & Co., Liverpool, at 7½ per cent. off, and the Medical Requisite Company at 21 per cent. off.

Kinsale.—Cork Chemical and Drug Company, medicines, 21 per cent. off; the Medical-requisite Company, Cork, medical and surgical appliances, 22½ per cent. off.

Longford.—Mr. White, Sligo, medicines, 21½ per cent. off; the Medical Supply Company, for surgical and medical appliances, at 28½ per cent. off.

Toburcurry.—Medicines: Mr. Henry Boyers, Sligo. Appliances: The Medical Supply Company, Sligo.

The Local Government Board has written to the Drogheda Board of Guardians to know why the tender of Messrs. Sumner & Co. for the supply of medicines was not accepted, as it was the lowest tender sent in. The Guardians accepted a tender which offered only 17½ per cent. abatement, so as to give preference to Irish manufacture. The Guardians decided to inform the Local Government Board that they had acted in accordance with the form of advertisement for medicines which was approved of by the Local Government Board.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Personal.

Mr. A. McRae, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business formerly carried on by Mr. Thomas Weir, Junction Street, Leith.

Mr. William Murray, chemist and druggist, Middlesborough, (formerly Secretary to Inman's Stores, Limited, Edinburgh),

has obtained the first prize (medal) in Dr. Drinkwater's chemistry classes in connection with the School of Medicine of the Royal Colleges, Edinburgh, and Mr. Douglas Radford (son of the manager of Inman's Stores) has obtained two medals (first prizes) for systematic and practical chemistry under the same lecturer.

Poisoning.

On March 21, a married woman living at Queen's Park, Glasgow, drank a quantity of carbolic acid, and died in the Victoria Infirmary.

Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club.

The fixtures for the season include matches on the Spring Holiday at Gullane—Captain's and Club prizes and Gibson Handicap Medal. At the Braids: May 13, June 17, and September 2—Gibson Handicap Medal. On the Autumn Holiday the Club will play at Dunbar. Besides these prizes there is a Hole-and-hole Competition for the "Connell Smith Putter," to the winner of which Mr. T. Connell Smith also presents a gold pendant.

Fire.

On March 23 fire broke out in the warehouse at 25 High Street, Perth, belonging to Mr. Thos. Harley, chemist and druggist. The store is situated in a block of buildings at the rear of the shop, and is surrounded by dwelling-houses. The fire was discovered by a girl, who informed Mr. Harley, and the fire-brigade were at once summoned. Before the flames were subdued considerable damage was done to the stock, and the roof and floor of the building were burned. It is not known how the fire originated.

Settlement of the Willow-bark Case.

A joint minute in settlement of the willow-bark case, with reference to the payment for a cargo of willow-bark peelings which were supplied by Messrs. L. Schiltz & Co., Antwerp, to Messrs. J. F. Macfarlan & Co., Edinburgh, was presented to the Judges of the First Division of the Court of Session on Friday, March 20. Counsel asked that authority should be given to the joint minute, and this having been done, the case was taken out of Court. The joint minute did not disclose the terms of the settlement, but we understand that Messrs. Macfarlan take the bark, and Messrs. Schiltz pay the costs.

Stealing from an Employer.

Charles Outerson (17) pleaded guilty at the Edinburgh Police Court on March 25 to having stolen a quantity of toilet-soap, perfumes, pills, feeding-bottles, and other articles from the shop of Mr. A. F. Dawson, chemist and druggist, 12 and 14 Deanhaugh Street, Edinburgh. Accused was employed in the shop as messenger, and had appropriated the articles from time to time. The goods, valued at 37s., were all recovered. Under the First Offenders Act Outerson was ordered to find caution for 5s.

Dundee Notes.

The funeral of the late Mr. W. A. Mill, at the Western Cemetery, Arbroath, on March 20, was largely attended, amongst those present being the following chemists: Messrs. J. S. White, F. W. M. Bennet, John Robertson, D. D. Buchan, and James Ruxton.

Dr. T. J. MacLagan, of Cadogan Place, London, who died on March 20, aged 65, was at one time a successful practitioner in Dundee, having previously served as resident medical officer in the local infirmary. He made a special study of rheumatism, and, as the result of his clinical observations, he in 1876 introduced the salicin treatment, with remarkably "successful results." He then told a prominent local pharmacist to buy as much salicin as he could get, and, after some trouble, the pharmacist got several pottle bottles of it (salicin had then fallen into disuse as a tonic), and before that stock was exhausted the makers' price for salicin was as many shillings per ounce as it had been per pound. Amongst the patients first treated with salicin was a noble earl, at whose solicitation Dr. MacLagan went to London, and practised successfully. He was physician in ordinary to Prince and Princess Christian, and attended Thomas Carlyle in the closing years of his life.

Glasgow Notes.

The Assistants' Association carries forward a good balance to provide for next session's exigencies.

A leakage of acids caused a fire in the Technical College extension buildings which did damage to the extent of 50%.

The prospects of Mr. Currie's candidature are improving daily. Promises of support have been received from all quarters.

Cheap & Good (Limited) are opening a branch at 143 Crown Street, Glasgow, on April 3. This makes their sixth branch in Glasgow.

A pair of enterprising burglars who lately looted a grocer's premises on the South Side carried off two boxes of Blank's pills for universal ills. The detectives believe that they have a clue in one of the hospitals.

The meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association on March 19 was small but interesting. The discussion elicited some curious cases of the almost incredible ignorance of the principles of prescribing displayed by medical men, and an emphatic expression of opinion against any interference with a prescription, except in the event of obvious overdose or dangerous incompatibility.

Some chemists in St. Mungo seem to have lost their heads in regard to prices. Since the meeting a few weeks ago, well-established firms with big businesses have, in effect, torn up the agreement come to a year ago, and such prices as the following now rule: Williams's pink pills, 2s.; Fellows's syrup, 4s. 6d. for 2s. 9d.; prescription powders, 6d. to 9d. per dozen; and so on *ad nauseam*. "It buits a," says the pharmaceutical baillie.

There is a pretty quarrel in progress at Motherwell between the friendly societies and the local doctors. The latter lately raised their terms per member from 2s. 6d. to 4s. yearly, and the societies refused to pay this, whereupon the medical men discontinued their services. The societies then brought in a man from a distance, and arranged with a local druggist for the dispensing. The imported medico resigned a few days after his arrival. A second outsider has been engaged to come, but it is considered improbable that he will find it convenient or comfortable to stay long.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

THE "PRO-PHARMACIENS" is a word coined by M. Charles Legendre to define the doctors authorised by the Law of Germinal to furnish medicaments to their patients. In his thesis (presented to the Faculty of Medicine for his M.D. degree) M. Legendre defines their duties and their privileges.

THE PARIS SOCIETY OF PHARMACY held its first meeting the 15 Thermidor, An XI. (August 3, 1803). It is proposed suitably to celebrate the centenary, and a committee has been appointed consisting of MM. Crinon, Petit, Marty, Portes, Lepinois, and the office-holders for 1903.

AN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of food, hygiene, and cookery is being organised in Paris. It will be held in the Jardins de Tuileries, and opened on April 17 by the Minister of Commerce and Industry. Particulars as to exhibiting can be obtained from Mr. Victor Spitz, 81 rue St.-Denis, Paris, who has been appointed commissioner of the foreign section.

THALASSOTHERAPY AT BIARRITZ.—M. Raynaud, pharmacist, is the treasurer of the Third Congress of Thalassotherapy (seaside cure) to be held at Biarritz on April 19. It is hoped that many doctors on their way to the Medical Congress at Madrid will stop *en route* at the charming Biscayan winter resort and take part in this Congress. An exhibition of hygiene, including pharmaceutical products, is to be held at the Casino-Bellevue.

LABORATORIES AND PEARLS.—When the French Crown jewels came under the hammer in 1887 some of the "stones" (915 pearls and 187 amethysts) were divided between the Museum and the Ecole des Mines. The latter establishment also received forty-eight emeralds and thirty-eight topazes, and has now resolved to offer some of its pearls

for sale in order to fit up laboratories of electricity, mechanics, and industrial chemistry.

FROM RHODESIA.—M. Laveran described to the Academy of Sciences at their last meeting the hematozoaires, or blood-parasites, which cause the cattle-plague in Rhodesia. He thinks they are simply a more virulent variety of the parasite of Texas fever. The preparations he studied were sent him by M. Tbeifer, a Pretoria veterinary, and Dr. Loir, of the Lille Pasteur Institute, whose departure for South Africa was noticed in our columns at the time.

HOSPITAL DISPENSERS.—The reformation of the "Interne" examination is a question that is attracting some attention. The chief points insisted on are the undue importance given to the identification of herbs and medicaments and the length of the sitting (three hours). The fact that opinions are divided as to the best remedies for these evils may ensure the long life of the present system, for it is generally recognised that, taken for all in all, the "internat" of the Parisian and other hospitals is one of the best points of modern French pharmaceutical life.

THE ASSASSINATION OF HENRY IV. has been recently the subject of a discussion in the Parisian daily Press, the point being to establish the exact spot where he was stabbed. It would be curious to trace, also, whether there is any foundation for the legend that the wounded monarch was carried to the "Bourdon d'Or"—an old pharmacy which still exists in the rue St.-Honoré—and that its owner (one of the royal apothecaries, it is stated) accompanied the dying Béarnais as far as the Louvre. In a series of curious articles, published by the proprietor of the drug-house in question some years ago, this incident was introduced.

MARTINIQUE DISASTER.—Professor Henri Moissan has analysed samples of gas collected by M. Lacroix in the fumerolles of Mont Pelée (Martinique) and gives figures—

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
Gas absorbable by KOH	16.80	13.53	16.42	15.38
Oxygen	11.60	11.11	12.14	13.67
Nitrogen and argon ...	59.20	64.10	60.53	55.65
Combustible gases ...	11.60	11.00	10.64	15.30

No acetylene or ethylic carbides were traced. No. 4 sample contained 15.38 of carbonic acid, 5.46 of methane, 8.12 of hydrogen, and 1.60 of carbon monoxide. The last named, it is suspected, is responsible for many of the deaths which occurred.

ANGLO-FRENCH CHEMICAL COLLABORATION.—Professor Moissan is studying the solidification of fluorine in collaboration with Professor Dewar. The two *savants* have established that the point of fusion of solid fluorine is -233°C . They also record that a tube containing 40 c.c. of fluorine gas was placed in a vessel containing 100 c.c. of liquid hydrogen. The former element was liquefied, then solidified, and finally brought down to -240°C . The point containing the solid fluorine was then broken, and when it came into contact with the liquid hydrogen a violent explosion occurred, a flame shot forth, and the apparatus was blown to pieces. This was a forcible example of the fact that chemical affinity is, as far as we know, infinite.

THE "A. A." or Amical Association of Pharmacy Students, started in 1896, seems now to have attained its apogee of success, menacing as it does the very existence of the General Association, which formerly linked under one roof the students in law, literature, medicine, and pharmacy. The features of the Association comprise preparatory classes for the "Internal" examination, an employment-registry office, a monthly journal—*Pharmacie Française*, a library, an "Immediate Assistance" fund for members temporarily out of employment or in difficulties, and a scholarship-fund, besides an annual *fête*, which is usually attended by a number of the school professors and some political and other notabilities. The new premises—85 Boulevard St.-Michel—were recently formally inaugurated, and the violet ribbon of the "Palmes Academiques" was officially bestowed upon M. Baudin (President of the A. A.) and M. Laribe, Vice-President, in recognition of the event and their services.

THE exports from Morocco to Germany in 1901 included dried almonds valued at 55,000*l.*, as against 106,000*l.* in 1900; olive oil, 28,000*l.*, as against 18,000*l.*, and beeswax, 25,000*l.*, as against 30,000*l.*

South African News.

(From our own Correspondents.)

Note.—The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz. :—

SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.
PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF CAPE COLONY.
NATAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.
TRANSVAAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.
RHODESIA PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

CAPE ADULTERATION.—According to the report of the senior analyst of the Cape Colony (Mr. C. F. Juritz), 380 samples were analysed during the quarter ended December 31, 1902, of which ninety-three were adulterated. The samples were principally milk, butter, and other foodstuffs; but of twenty-three samples of vinegar ten were found to be adulterated, and of fifteen samples of lard nine were adulterated. The only sample of "buchu-brandy" taken was found to be genuine.

SOUTH AFRICAN TIME.—The Board of Trade have received information, through the Colonial Office, to the effect that a uniform time, based on the 30th meridian, or two hours east of Greenwich, has been adopted by all the South African Governments, with the exception of that of German South-West Africa. They have further been informed, through the same channel, that on February 28, at 11.30 P.M., the time was advanced to midnight in the Transvaal, and that similar steps were taken in the other South African Colonies except Natal, where no change was necessary.

CUSTOMS UNION CONVENTION SIGNED.—Reuter telegraphs that the International Conference at Bloemfontein has concluded a draft Customs Convention which has been signed by the representatives of Cape Colony, Natal, Orange River Colony, the Transvaal, and Rhodesia. The Convention provides for preferential treatment of British goods, but particulars will not be published till the beginning of June. It is said the Conference practically decided on a preferential reduction of 25 per cent. on goods from the United Kingdom and also from other colonies giving reciprocal treatment. The transit dues are to be abolished, and sweeping reductions in railway rates are to be made. The Convention is, of course, subject to ratification by the Legislatures of the different colonies.

THE GOLDEN CITY.—In Johannesburg, according to *Page's Magazine*, there is a steady stream of new arrivals. A single unfurnished room costs, with electric light, from 3*l.* to 6*l.* per month, while small houses of about four rooms are eagerly taken up at 15*l.* per month. The cost of building brick houses in a substantial manner at the present time may be estimated at 11*l.* per cubic foot, or say 200*l.* per room for medium-sized houses, while stands 15 feet by 100 feet range from 75*l.* each in less-favoured suburbs, say two miles south of the town, to 600*l.* and more in the nearer and more fashionable districts in the north. It is evident, therefore, that married men who have to maintain their families in Johannesburg on salaries of 25*l.* to 30*l.* per month are having anything but rosy times.

NATAL NOTES.—The Railway Department of Natal continues to prove itself up to date in matters relating to the comfort and convenience of travellers passing *en route* to the Transvaal. Its latest innovation is the importation from Birmingham of a corridor *train de luxe*, which consists of a corridor, dining, sleeping, and kitchen car, all fitted up with the last electrical improvements. It is expected that this train will be at the disposal of the public in two months' time.—Special precautions are being taken by the railway authorities to prevent the plague spreading to the country districts. The trains are thoroughly disinfected with either Jeyes' fluid, Quibell's disinfectant, or formalin before being put in use, and all passengers, whether European or native, are inspected before the departure of the train. A special carriage is set aside at Durban for the purpose of detaining any person feeling ill, so that a proper medical examination may be made. All natives are locked up in the carriages before arriving at Maritzburg, the capital, in order to be subjected to medical examination before proceeding to the city.—Plague has been stamped out almost. There are no fresh cases in Durban, but one case is reported in Maritzburg.

American Notes.

CHLORATE-OF-POTASH POISONING.—At Philadelphia last month an inquest was held on a girl, 12 years old, who died after taking a large dose of chlorate of potash. The Coroner censured Mr. W. H. Rickert, the druggist who sold it, for prescribing and for not supplying written directions for taking the remedy.

ON SHIPBOARD.—Messrs. McKesson & Robbins, wholesale druggists, of New York, have recently been unfortunate in some of their foreign consignments. In the recent *Madiana* wreck they lost \$600 worth of goods, and they were likewise large losers when the *Sagami* put into Cadiz on fire. In the latter case the goods were a Chinese consignment.

THE PRICE OF BOTTLES.—The bottle-manufacturers members of the National Association, held a private meeting in Pittsburgh last month, which was attended by nearly fifty representatives of the trade from Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, for the purpose of regulating prices. None of the manufacturers outside the Association knew anything about the meeting.

ALLEGED WHOLESALE POISONING.—The police of Philadelphia having obtained evidence leading to the belief that a negro herb-doctor, named George Hossey, who has been arrested, is responsible for a great number of deaths from poisoning, have ordered the opening of thirty-four graves. Hossey is accused of selling poisons to various persons by means of which they were enabled to slowly poison others.

A CENSUS.—The thirty-third annual report of the Rhode Island Board of Pharmacy to the General Assembly of the island states that the total number of registered pharmacists in the State on January 1 was 284; assistants, 182. There are 240 registered stores, ten registered pharmacists conduct each two stores, and three conduct each three stores. Forty-six of the registered pharmacists do not keep open shop as proprietors, and sixty-four of the assistants are registered without location.

TIRED OF CUTTING.—It is stated that the department-stores in New York are now trying to secure the co-operation of the druggists of the city in an endeavour to stop cutting. A plan is said to have been broached by a man representing himself as having authority to act for the big stores, who seeks to confer with pharmaceutical associations on the subject. The Associations are dubious of the genuineness of this sudden desire on the part of the stores, and want the stores to first commit themselves to a straight, well-defined policy.

METHYLIC ALCOHOL IN TINCTURES.—The United States Department of Health have issued a report by Dr. J. H. Deghnee, their chemist, giving the results obtained in continuance of the investigation of drug-adulteration now being carried on in the chemical laboratory of the Department. In all 215 samples of tinctures, &c., were examined, of which 175 were properly prepared with ethyl alcohol, while forty contained methyl alcohol. Of eight samples of *tr. zingiberis* examined, all had been prepared with ethyl alcohol as required by the U.S.P., but among the samples of spirit of camphor several were found to have been prepared with methyl alcohol.

GIVEN AWAY.—A section of the East Side druggists of New York City have developed to alarming dimensions a new system of attracting custom. Present-giving with each purchase has attained such a pitch in some neighbourhoods that pharmacies are more like toy-shops. Toy drums, horns, dolls, and cheap watches are displayed, and one article is given away with every 10c. or 15c. worth of drugs that is sold. One man began it with calendars, then another followed with soap, another with confectionery, until the toy stage is reached, and the practice is said to have spread like contagion all over the city, and as far as Syracuse, where a druggist gives away a small aquarium containing two gold-fishes with each bottle of his 25c. cough-mixture.

DURING the nine months ending September, 1902, the imports of drugs and chemicals into Cape Colony amounted in value to 303,000*l.*, as compared with 222,000*l.* for the corresponding period of 1901.

East Indian News.

AN OVERDOSE OF BROMIDIA.—A first-class passenger homeward bound by the Orient liner *Ophir*, has died at Colombo as the result of an overdose of bromidia.

LICENSED TO SELL POISON.—A list of twenty-seven persons and firms licensed to sell poisons in Ceylon under Ordinance No. 11 of 1901, for 1903, is given in the *Ceylon Gazette*.

BISMUTH, in quantities which it is believed will pay for its extraction, has been found at Kota Tinggi, within the boundaries of the Royal Johore Company's tin-mining property.

CASSIA BEREANA.—The new medicine for malarial fever is now available in Ceylon, and the local *Observer* would be glad to hear of the results of its trial by residents who suffer from malarial fever.

A PUBLIC AUCTION of goods belonging to Messrs. Bertie Smith & Co. (Limited), Bombay, was advertised to take place on March 4, the sale to include a large collection of Clayton & Jowett's essences, Munyon's remedies, Atkinson's perfumes, Johann Maria Farina's Cologne water, Mallie-Pasteur filters, Farrow & Jackson's soda-water machines, sundry drugs and accessories for aerated-water factories, and a large selection of medicines, drugs, chemicals, &c.

ACONITE-POISONING.—Last month a native employed as a watchman at the Salt Cotours, Madras, returned home from work, bringing with him two or three dried roots which he picked up at the goods-shed, and which he believed were nourishing and strengthening. He had already tasted the roots, which left a tingling sensation in the mouth, and had caused sickness, but after taking a bottle of soda-water he felt none the worse. The following morning he ground up one of the roots and put some in his coffee, drinking a portion himself and giving the remainder to his child, aged 18 months. Soon after both father and child became sick. The child expired in a few hours; the father, who was taken to the General Hospital, died in the evening. An examination of the roots showed them to be aconite.

INDIAN OPIUM.—In a Government resolution published recently it is stated that the decline in the export of opium to China continued during 1902. The effects of continued famine and scarcity on the home trade are clearly reflected in the figures given. In every district of the Presidency proper, except Kanara, and in all the Native States, there has been a more or less marked decline in sales. The districts of Karachi, Hyderabad, and Shirkarpur in Sind alone show any considerable increase of consumption. In the districts in which the separate-shop system was introduced, the decrease in sales was probably due to higher prices, as represented in the report, but it was not more marked in these districts than in others, and the decline in the amount of duty-opium sold was counterbalanced by an increase in the amount paid for the privilege of vending, the total revenue being greater than in 1900-1901. The number of cases tried under the Opium Act shows an increase, especially in Khandesh, where some large and important seizures of opium were effected.

NARCOTIC LEGISLATION.—At a meeting of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlement on February 13, the Attorney-General (Hon. W. R. Collyer) brought in for first reading a Bill to amend the Municipal Ordinance, 1896. He explained that the Ordinance is intended to strengthen the Bill of 1896 by making it an offence to be found in possession of any morphine or hypodermic syringe without the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner, except in the case of medical men, chemists, and persons acting under doctors' orders. The morphine-habit is seriously on the increase, one very prevalent form of the evil being the work of itinerant coolie injectors, whose custom it was to make house-to-house visits for the purpose of injecting the inmates. The Bill was read the first time. At the same meeting the first reading of a Bill to amend the Opium Ordinance, 1894, was proposed by the Attorney-General. The "objects and reasons" explain that the Bill has been drafted to meet certain suggestions of the Chamber of Commerce, made with a view to simplifying some details of the opium law and bringing it more into harmony with the actual practice. The first reading was passed.

Colonial and Foreign News.

CHINESE TRADE-MARKS.—In order to aid manufacturers to meet the requirements of the Chinese buyer, so far as it refers to the labelling of goods intended for sale in China, the Philadelphia Commercial Museum has had prepared about 400 hand-painted designs suitable for labels, trade-marks, &c., in other words "chops." Practically every line of manufacture has been prepared for, and each design has been chosen with particular reference to some popular fancy, tradition, or superstition.

CURE OF TUBERCULOSIS.—Professor Behring, lecturing before the Vienna Medical Society on March 12, asserted that the experiments with his recently discovered tuberculous serum performed upon animals have been entirely successful. The serum is injected into the veins, and with younger animals the reaction is less than in the case of older animals, which suffered from severe reaction, besides losing their immunity quicker. Professor Behring thinks it will be necessary to inoculate in earliest childhood as a prophylactic.

EGYPTIAN HOSPITALS PHARMACOPOEIA.—The revision of the Pharmacopoeia, which is now being carried out by Drs. Pinching, Dieyer, Goodman, and Professor Diakler, will (says the *Egyptian Gazette*) bring up-to-date the prescriptions used in the Government hospitals throughout the country. This Pharmacopoeia is similar to those of the ordinary hospitals and medical schools of Europe, but naturally contains special prescriptions for local and characteristic diseases. The medicines are prepared by Government, and issued to the various hospitals. (See also page 515.)

REPORTED GINSENG MONOPOLY.—Some of the leading Tokyo newspapers publish news from Seoul, Korea, to the effect that Baron Ginsberg, representing the Russo-Chinese Bank, and working in conjunction with Li Yong-k, has put by a sum of 150,000 yen for the purpose of obtaining the ginseng monopoly in Korea. The monopoly was farmed by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha three years ago, but the agreement terminated last year; and during the discussion as to its renewal the active Baron is pulling the wires, but whether he will be successful it is difficult to say.

THE DUTCH PHARMACOPOEIA COMMITTEE has petitioned the Colonial Minister to request the authorities in Java and Madeira to induce the people to bestow greater attention to the cultivation of the pomegranate-tree (*Punica Granatum*, Dalima), stating that, in its opinion, the bark of the root obtained from those parts is much richer in alkaloids than that of the pomegranate-tree cultivated in South Europe, and that it would therefore be likely to fetch a higher price in Europe as a remedy for tapeworm. The Minister has granted the request of the committee, and the authorities have asked the farmers to cultivate the pomegranate-tree.

A BACTERIA LAMP.—Professor Hanos Molisch, of Prague, has reported to the Vienna Academy of Sciences the discovery of a lamp lighted by means of bacteria, which, he claims, will give a powerful light and be free from danger, thus being valuable for use in mines and powder-magazines. The lamp consists of a glass jar, in which a lining of salt-petre and gelatin inoculated with bacteria is placed. Two days after inoculation the jar becomes illuminated with a wonderful bluish-green light, caused by the innumerable bacteria developed. The light will burn brilliantly for from two to three weeks, afterwards diminishing in brightness. It renders faces recognisable at a distance of two yards, and large type is easily legible by it.

DENATURED ALCOHOL.—According to a paper read before the Society of Spirit-manufacturers in Germany, 17,000 spirit-lamps were sold in four months of the year 1902, as against 7,200 in the same period of 1901. The number of spirit-heated flat-irons and other appliances also showed a considerable increase. It is reckoned that in Germany it costs 21pf. to produce 1,000 calories of heat from petroleum, 23pf. from benzine, and 36pf. from spirit. Although the price per calory is higher, spirit is able to compete with the other materials for driving motors, because the efficiency is much higher. In France strenuous efforts are being made to find new uses for denatured alcohol, such as the driving of motors, heating, and illuminating. A large company has been formed, the *Compagnie des Alcools Français*, with a capital of 10,000,000f. to push the matter.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

THE fifth meeting of the present session was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Wednesday evening, March 18, Mr. Peter Boa in the chair. The first paper read was on

THE BUCHANAN ABSOLUTE-WEIGHT HYDROMETER.

By Andrew King, F.I.C., Lecturer in Heriot-Watt College.

This hydrometer was designed by Mr. J. Y. Buchanan in 1872 for use in the *Challenger* expedition. Originally a series of six weights was used. The first and lightest of these was a small table, which was placed on the top of the stem and which acted as a resting-place for the others. The stem was divided longitudinally into 100 mm. If the instrument floated without any weight at 0 mm. in distilled water, on placing the table on the stem it floated about 95 mm. Only one observation was made per sample of water, excepting in those cases when, with weight No. 4, it read near 0, then No. 5 was used, and a reading got near 100. Those weights were not adjusted to any multiple of 1 gram. Early in the cruise Mr. Buchanan found the importance of unvarying temperature, and after he returned home he adopted the principle of multiple readings which has now developed into a regular series of nine readings. He has also departed entirely from the practice of making a table of volumes for all ordinary atmospheric temperatures. Definite and suitable standard temperatures—viz., 8°, 12°, 15°, 19.5° C.—are adopted, and observations in distilled water at these temperatures are multiplied. Mr. King discussed various points in regard to the instrument, especially the use of the pycnometer, of which it is the reverse in use. It has a volume of about 180 c.c., and the stem is divided into 100 mm., displacing from 0.8 c.c. to 1 c.c. When intended for use in aqueous liquids it floats in distilled water (30°–40° C.) to the bottom of the stem. The method of using the hydrometer is to float it in distilled water, and load until it floats at about 4 or 5 mm. Its exact flotation-line is observed, and the added weights noted. Then 0.1 gram is added and the new flotation-line observed; then another 0.1 gram is added, and the flotation-line again read, and so on, by steps of 0.1 gram until the ninth reading, which should be between 90 and 100 mm. The temperature of the water is brought as nearly as possible to that of the air, and noted exactly before the observations are made. When the observations are finished the hydrometer is removed, dried, and put away, and the temperature of the water taken again. The initial and final temperatures should not differ by more than 0.1°. An exactly similar series of observations are made with the hydrometer in the liquid to be tested which has been brought as exactly as possible to the same temperature as the distilled water. The two main temperatures should not differ by more than one or two hundredths of a degree. Each series of observations takes about twelve or thirteen minutes, and in that time nine independent observations of the displacement of nine different weights of each liquid are obtained, and therefore nine independent observations of the density. The result is at once the specific gravity at the particular temperature referred to that of water at the same temperature as unity. In practice it is convenient to determine the displacement in distilled water at 50 mm. of the stem as a standard. Mr. King gave a demonstration on the blackboard of two sets of observations of the specific gravity of a solution of potassium chloride, performed with two different hydrometers.

In the discussion, Mr. DOTT commented on the apparent accuracy of this method of determining specific gravities, and the unsatisfactory character of the form at present available for pharmaceutical purposes. Mr. McDIARMID thought the instrument open to possible sources of error, and Mr. HILL remarked on its extreme delicacy. Mr. KING, in replying, said he thought the hydrometer could probably be modified so as to adapt it to volatile and other solutions.

Mr. D. B. DOTT, F.I.C., then read a note on

THE RESIN OF *PODOPHYLLUM-RHIZOME*.

He alluded to the investigations—pharmacological, chemical, and pharmaceutical—which had been conducted on the resinoid precipitate obtained by mixing the alcoholic extract of the rhizome of *Podophyllum peltatum*, and mentioned the work of F. B. Power, Klump, and Podwissotski in that connection. Podwissotski's results have been, in the main, confirmed by Dunstan and Henry and by J. C. Umney. The yield of resin varies greatly (1.6 to 6.6 per cent.), but in many samples he had never found those extremes. Lohman has stated that no resin is found in the fresh rhizome, but that it is developed after drying, and only reaches its full amount after two years. Assuming that statement to be correct, it might partly account for the discrepant yields. The variation would be of little importance unless it be proved that the proportion of podophyllotoxin also varies. That, so far, does not appear to have been demonstrated. At present the British Pharmacopoeia contents itself with the requirements of solubility in alcohol and in ammonia-water, and the ash must not exceed 1 per cent. Referring to the difficulty in preparing podophyllin of the official standard, he said the use of alum or other aluminium salt in precipitating the resin, in order to obtain a fine yellow colour, is responsible in many cases for increased ash and increased insolubility in spirit. The employment of too high a temperature in drying is also credited with being a source of mischief. As there are extremists who interpret the Pharmacopoeia to mean that mere traces of insoluble matter and of ash must be left, it seemed interesting to determine the quality of a quantity of podophyllin, carefully prepared, but under ordinary conditions of precipitation and drying. The ash left on incinerating was equal to 0.9 per cent. The percentage insoluble in alcohol was 2.1. It is thus evident that the B.P. limit of ash is not excessive, and that it might properly allow 3 to 4 per cent. as insoluble in spirit. It is equally certain there is no excuse for large percentages of insoluble and mineral matters. The resin from *Podophyllum Emodi* was at first said to be equally active, if not more so than the resin of *Podophyllum peltatum*, but later experience had not confirmed that opinion. Dunstan and Henry and J. C. Umney agree that the active principles of both are the same. Consequently, it is very probable that the emodi resin might be treated in the same way to render it therapeutically equivalent to that of peltatum and answer all the official tests. The ordinary resin almost completely answers the test of solubility in ammonia, but emodi becomes a gelatinous mass. More than half of the mass remained undissolved when washed repeatedly with dilute ammonia solution. This dried to an amorphous substance not dissolved by either dilute alkalis or acids and not reddening moistened litmus-paper. When digested with hot dilute hydrochloric acid the solution rendered alkaline, and added to boiling Fehling's solution, no reduction occurred. It was pretty evident that the substance was picropodophyllin, and the amount of the purified crystalline compound was 3.73 grams from 100 grams of rhizome. Notwithstanding the able work that has been done on this subject, there is a certain amount of obscurity about the chemistry of podophyllin. Some say that podophyllotoxin is the active principle, others picropodophyllin. Podwissotski seemed to have held that podophyllotoxin is a combination of picropodophyllin and podophyllinic acid, but Dunstan and Henry indicate that the picro compound is obtained by hydrolysis and cannot be re-formed as it originally existed. At the same time, although the picropodophyllin is stated to be poisonous, its pharmacological value and relationship to podophyllotoxin have not been clearly stated. The question arises as to whether the picropodophyllin exists ready formed in the emodi resin or whether dilute ammonia in the cold is capable of producing it. Mr. Dott also read a note on

DUTY-FREE ALCOHOL,

in the course of which he advocated such a variety of methods for denaturing spirit for manufacturing purposes as are permitted in Germany.

The discussion was brief. After a few words from Mr. W. S. GLASS, the podophyllin topic was taken up by Mr. HILL, who also referred to the spirit question, complimenting Mr. Thomas Tyrer on the able work which he

has done in this matter. He commented on the prejudicial effect, not only on public health and morals, but on British industry, of alcohol being made a source of revenue for conducting the Government of the country. Not only does it tend to strangle British industry, but it placed them among nations in the second place as chemical-manufacturers. Any feasible plan by which alcohol would be freely available for manufacturing purposes without risk of damage to the revenue deserved most careful consideration.

Proprietary Articles Trade Association.

A MEETING of the Council was held at Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C., on Thursday, March 19, when there were present Messrs. W. R. Barnes, C. Beetham (Cheltenham), C. J. G. Bunker (Twickenham), H. W. Colley (Grimsby), P. C. Edgar (Dartford), H. Gadd (Exeter), G. P. Pond (London), L. W. Powell (London), W. R. Dodd (Allen & Hanburys), P. F. Rowsell (Exeter), J. W. Sutherland (Glasgow), and A. Tebbutt (W. Sutton & Co.).

In the unavoidable absence of Mr. G. R. Barclay the chair was taken by Mr. A. Tebbutt.

ECHOES OF THE CONVENTION.

The Executive Committee reported that since November twenty-eight firms had joined the Manufacturers' Section which was a record increase, and 500 retailers. Copies of the resolutions passed at the Convention had been sent to all the manufacturers of proprietaries sold through the drug-trade.

The following resolutions referred to the Council by the Convention had also been under consideration :—

That it be a recommendation of this Conference to the Council of the P.A.T.A. that they should register a distinctive trade-mark and label, and that P.A.T.A. proprietors be requested to affix such a label to all their articles, in order that retailers and their assistants should know that the article was protected, and that P.A.T.A. proprietors be recommended to attach to their original packages a statement that the article is a P.A.T.A. article, and giving the minimum retail prices.

That this Association begs to draw the attention of manufacturers to the necessity of adopting a scale of prices for co-operative stores, so as to prevent these establishments from selling their goods to the public at prices lower than the manufacturers' own protected minimum.

That the Council of P.A.T.A. be advised to send to each local pharmaceutical association a list of members of the P.A.T.A. in their district, and that the local associations be asked to do all in their power to increase the membership locally.

In regard to the first the committee have ascertained that it would be impossible to get the whole of the proprietors to mark each package. There were several difficulties in the way which prevented their recommending the Council to adopt that part of the suggestion. In the opinion of the committee the second part of the suggestion might well be commended to the proprietors so that it may be distinctly shown on the original packages that the goods are P.A.T.A. articles.

The Executive recommended that the President and Secretary be requested by the Council to interview the managers of the various wholesale co-operative societies with a view to coming to some arrangement in regard to Resolution 2.

As to the third resolution, the Executive had given instructions to have the register of members arranged in towns, and this had been accomplished. Instructions have also been given that local associations should receive such list, and should be asked to assist in increasing the membership locally.

THE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Executive reported the correspondence they had had with Mr. Fisher, representing the recently formed Manufacturers' Association, from which it appeared that a deadlock had arisen owing to the decision on the part of those on whose behalf Mr. Fisher acts not to divulge their names. The Secretary read the last letter received from Mr. Fisher (see *C. & D.*, January 31, page 211).

On the motion of Mr. Edgar, seconded by Mr. Rowsell, it was decided that the Secretary be instructed to write to Mr. Fisher, stating that whilst the Council were anxious to discuss the question of protection with the gentlemen represented by him, they were unable to depart from their former decision not to submit proposals to firms who desire to remain anonymous, and to express a hope that Mr. Fisher would soon be in a position to disclose the names of those firms who would be prepared to consider proposals made by this Council.

LABELLING.

In reference to the recommendation as to labelling, the Chairman explained that unless any system of marking suggested by the Council were universally adopted by the manufacturers he thought it might prove a source of danger, and would be likely to provide an excuse to cut the prices of articles not so marked. Mr. Pond moved a resolution that a distinctive mark should be placed upon each individual article, but, after long discussion, his resolution was withdrawn and the recommendation of the Executive acted upon, as was also the recommendation as to the resolution affecting co-operative stores.

GROCERS AND P.A.T.A. PRICES.

Mr. Rowsell drew attention to the fact that a number of grocers and others, not chemists, were not sufficiently informed as to what articles were upon the P.A.T.A. list, and upon his resolution the Executive Committee were instructed to take into consideration the whole question of retailers being notified of P.A.T.A. prices.

It was decided to ask the Executive to make arrangements for an excursion up the Thames in connection with the annual meeting this year.

Coming Events.

Secretaries should send us notices by Wednesday of each week.

Wednesday, April 1.

London Chemists' Association. A meeting of the chemists of Richmond, Twickenham, Kingston, Brentford, Wimbledon, and neighbouring places has been arranged to take place at the Greyhound Hotel, Richmond, at 3.30. A dinner (3s. 6d.) will be served afterwards, at which seats can be reserved by applying at once to Mr. R. H. Jones, 88 Norwood Road, S.E.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., at 11 A.M. Council-meeting.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, at 3 P.M. Council-meeting.

Wolverhampton and District Chemists' Association, Star and Garter Hotel, at 8.30 P.M. Mr. W. G. Cross (Shrewsbury) on "Pharmaceutical Topics."

Thursday, April 2.

Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association, Albert Restaurant, at 8 P.M. Social meeting, at which the Pharmacy Bill and Poisons Committee report will be discussed.

Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association, 156 King Street, at 8 P.M. Annual meeting to receive Secretary and Treasurer's report, and to elect officers for the year.

Röntgen Society, 20 Hanover Square, W., at 8.30 P.M. Mr. J. H. Gardner on "Some Effects Produced by Radiations."

Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 8 P.M. The papers to be communicated include "On the Absorption-spectra of Nitric Acid in various States of Concentration," by Professor W. N. Hartley, and "Discoloured Rain," by Mr. E. G. Clayton.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, W., at 9 P.M. Short papers and exhibition.

Friday, April 3.

Poor Law Dispensers' Association, Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C., at 8.30. Mr. H. D. Kelf will read a paper entitled "Notes of Interest to Poor Law Dispensers."

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W., at 9 P.M. Lord Rayleigh on "Drops and Surface Tension."

Wednesday, April 8.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association. The annual meeting is to be held in the Chemical Club Rooms, Victoria Hotel, at 7.30 P.M.

Winter Session.

Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association.

At the monthly meeting of this Association, held in the rooms at 94 West Regent Street, Glasgow, on March 19, Mr. W. L. Currie in the chair, three short papers were read. The first was on

TABLET-MAKING AT THE DISPENSING-COUNTER

by Mr. H. P. ARTHUR. He referred to the methods of tablet-making which have been suggested, such as White and Robinson's (*C. & D.*, August 16, 1902), which produces tablets that keep their shape well and can stand some knocking about, but still can be easily crushed between the fingers. There are one or two substances—*e.g.*, pulv. rhei co. and sodii salicylas—with which the author could not get a satisfactory result, and in these cases he suggested the White and Robinson method should have a trial. It is simple in its application, and the result is almost invariably good.

The next note was a contribution on

ADRENALIN.

Mr. D. BLACK pointed out that this is one of the most satisfactory hæmostatics and astringents yet known. He described its physical properties, and submitted to the members a few examples of actual prescriptions in which it was ordered as follows:—

No. 1.

Cocaini hydrochlor. ...	...	gr. ix.
Sol. adrenalin. ...	...	5iss.
Iodini ...	...	gr. iv.
Aq. laurocerasi ...	...	5ij.
Glycerin. al ...	...	3j.

This formula appeared in a medical magazine a few months since. It is absolutely incompatible, as iodide of cocaine is precipitated. The author failed to obtain a complete solution of the iodine in the glycerin inside forty-eight hours. With 6 gr. of potassium iodide solution was effected in a few minutes, and in a case of this kind would be both necessary and unobjectionable. Iodine he found to be without action on adrenalin chloride.

No. 2.

Sol. adren. chlor. ...	...	5ij.
Plumbi acet. ...	...	gr. x.
Otto rose ...	...	5iv.
Sol. boroglyceridi in aq. ros. 5 per cent. ad ...	...	3viij.

M. Fiat collyrium et cola per chart.

This formula at first makes a perfectly bright and clear solution, but, after standing a few hours, a slight reddish flocculent precipitate is formed, due to some reaction between the adrenalin and lead acetate. Whether this reaction would nullify the therapeutic result he was unable to say.

No. 3.

Pulv. ac. boracis. ...	...	5j.
Sol. adrenalin. ...	...	5j.
Lanolini ad ...	...	5j.

This can easily be made by rubbing boric acid with the lanolin on a slab and then working in the adrenalin solution, but takes a little time. An easier and probably better way is to use just enough heat to melt the lanolin, incorporate the adrenalin, and rub up with the acid.

No. 4.

Cocain. hydrochlor. ...	...	gr. x.
Sol. adrenalin. chlor. ...	...	5j.
Aq. ad ...	...	m200

To be used as an application.

Here the cocaine easily dissolves in 100 minims water. The solution of adrenalin is added, and the 200 minims is made up with additional water. A perfectly clear solution results.

No. 5.

Homatropin. hydrobrom. ...	...	gr. j.
Cocain. hyd. ...	...	gr. ij.
Chloreton. ...	...	gr. ss.
Sol. adrenal. chlor. ...	...	5ij.

The only difficulty here is the insolubility of the chloretone, the solubility in water being about 1 in 400. The author found by rubbing to a fine powder and then triturating in a glass mortar for a time with the adrenalin solution he got a clear solution. Solution was effected in a shorter space of time by heating the chloretone with the adrenalin solution in a test-tube, but he considers this is not advisable, as a camphoraceous odour is given off, probably due to the decomposition of the chloretone.

No. 6.

Protargol. ...	...	gr. x.
Sol. adrenalin. ...	...	5ss.
Aq. dest. ad ...	...	3ij.

The protargol is triturated in a glass mortar with 3vj. water till dissolved, the adrenalin added, and then finally the solution is made up to the necessary volume.

No. 7.

Sol. adrenalin. chlor. ...	...	3ij.
Chloretone ...	...	gr. vj.
Sol. boroglyceridi in aq. rosæ duplex 5 per cent. ad ...	...	3viij.

Here again we have the slight difficulty of dissolving the chloretone. By trituration with the boroglyceride solution it eventually dissolves with no further trouble. This is a point to be noticed, however, as the chloretone will rub down to a very fine powder, and might easily be dispensed without being all in solution.

Other examples of adrenalin prescriptions were given, and the author proceeded to speak of some

DISPENSING NICETIES.

He said carbolic acid and creosote often give trouble when ordered in pill form. By adopting the following method pills of either substance are as easily made as any others:—

Creosoti m̄j, fiat pilula, mitte xij.

Thirty grains of liquorice-powder is put into the mortar and thoroughly damped with 15 minims of water, then the creosote added, when a very adhesive mass is produced, which rapidly hardens, and forms a most satisfactory pill. The same method is used for the carbolic-acid pills: 30 gr. of liquorice-powder with 12 minims water for twelve 1-gr. acid pills.

Pleasing smooth tops may be obtained on ointments in pots by judicious use of a bunsen burner. This is preferable to the use of waxed paper, to which the ointment adheres.

The best lubricating-medium for a suppository-mould is equal parts of glycerin and soap liniment.

The following mixture was recently dispensed clear and returned on the second occasion because of a sediment. The ingredients were sod. salicyl., caffein cit., syr. aurantii, aq. ad 3vj. In solution the caffein cit. acts on the sod. salicyl., setting free salicylic acid. It should be dispensed with a "Shake the bottle." In the first instance the acid had evidently been filtered out.

Mr. D. WATSON also read a short paper on "Copper in Nux. Vomica."

At the next meeting Mr. T. Maben, F.C.S., is to deliver his illustrated lecture on "A British Pharmacist in America."

Glasgow Chemists' Assistants' Association.

THE annual meeting of this Association was held at 25 Bath Street, Glasgow, on March 18, Mr. W. W. Mollison (President) in the chair. The reports of the Secretary and the Treasurer were submitted and adopted, the latter statement showing a balance on the right side. The office-bearers and committee for next session were then elected, as follows: Hon. President, Mr. W. L. Currie; President, Mr. W. W. Mollison; Vice-President, Mr. R. G. Combe; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Fred Bewglas, 733 Dumbarton Road,

Partick; Treasurer, Mr. J. J. Sturgeon; Committee, Messrs. W. Barbour, W. Culbert, B. Cockburn, H. Law, J. F. Drynan, D. M. Cutcheon, G. M. McKenzie, J. Lynn, C. Nicolson, G. Orr, W. Flett, and D. Watt. The motion by the Secretary that the title of the Association be changed to the "Glasgow Chemists' Assistants' Association" was unanimously agreed to. A vote of sympathy was extended to Mr. M. Cutcheon in his illness. The Association pledged itself to support Mr. W. L. Currie in his candidature for the Pharmaceutical Council. The office-bearers and committee of last session were thanked for the services rendered. The session just closed has been the most successful so far as regards the membership.

Teesside Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held at Stockton-on-Tees on March 19, the President (Mr. R. R. Bainbridge) in the chair, when a lecture was given by Mr. E. C. BENNISON on

MALARIA AND THE MOSQUITO.

The lecturer first traced the history of malaria from the time of Hippocrates down to the present. He showed a lantern-slide of M. A. Laveran, a French physician, who, with a microscope magnifying only 400 diameters, discovered that malaria was due to a living parasite. He then referred in detail to the investigations of Surgeon-Major Ronald Ross and others. The lecture was admirably illustrated by slides showing the latest researches, the lantern being manipulated by Mr. T. W. Sudlow. A discussion followed, after which votes of thanks were accorded to Messrs. Bennison and Sudlow. Mr. BENNISON replied, and the meeting proceeded to the demolition of coffee and sandwiches.

North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held at Blackburn on March 24, when Mr. R. LORD GIFFORD gave an account of

A SPECIAL MEETING

of the Pharmaceutical Council held on March 21. They would be curious, he said, to know the nature of the business that was so imperative as to necessitate an extraordinary meeting of the Council. Frankly he was disappointed to discover no adequate reason for a special meeting. At the same time, the meeting was a revelation, and an indication of stirring times coming. He then told members of the appointment of the Parliamentary deputation, which we refer to on page 527, and the means being taken officially to educate the public and chemists themselves on political affairs. That was all very admirable, he said, though North-East Lancashire might reasonably hold the opinion that such policy had been better adopted years ago when first advocated by them. They had declared also, in spite of assertions to the contrary, that members of Parliament could be interested, and that the question was intensely interesting to the thinking public. The Council seemed, much to its surprise, to be finding this true. He lamented that while so properly working the House of Commons they were not at the same time pressing their attention upon the Privy Council. A proper policy to his mind was activity at all points, through the Commons, the Privy Council, and especially through the Act of 1863. They were certain to have difficulty with the seventh clause of the draft Bill, and it was as well there and then to say what were their intentions. He claimed the establishment of a personal principle, and should be satisfied with nothing else.

Northampton Chemists' Association.

THE monthly meeting of this Association was held at the Black Boy Hotel, Northampton, on Friday, March 20. The President (Mr. W. D. Mayger) occupied the chair. A motion to rejoin the Federation of Pharmaceutical Associations was lost in favour of one to give the half-guinea subscription to the Pharmaceutical Benevolent Fund, but even that was finally deferred until the annual meeting to be held on

May 1. The PRESIDENT intimated that Mr. John Bingley, J.P., who has been Local Secretary to the Pharmaceutical Society for about thirty years, is retiring. He expressed gratitude to Mr. Bingley for his services, and said that a more straight and more honourable man he had never known.

Bradford Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held on Tuesday evening, March 24, at the Royal Hotel, Bradford. The President (Mr. J. A. Mitchell) occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance. Mr. W. W. STEAD read a paper on "Some Curiosities of Plant-life," for which he was cordially thanked.

The PRESIDENT reported that he had received a reply, which he read to the meeting, from the firm to which he had alluded at the last meeting as supplying goods direct to a retail purchaser, and the opinion was expressed that the reply was decidedly unsatisfactory.

Further progress was reported with the movement for pressing manufacturers who are not now connected with the P.A.T.A. to get their products put upon that list.

A letter was submitted which outlined a scheme for co-operative buying which has been laid before a considerable number of Associations, and involved the formation of a local limited company, and the renting of special premises for the distribution of goods.

A letter from Eucryl (Limited) was presented which enclosed a copy of a letter received by them from a member of the Association, and quoting this as proof of inadequate support to the coupon scheme by the trade in that district.

Public Dispensers' Association.

AN audience of about forty ladies and gentlemen assembled in the large hall of the St. Bride's Institute, Ludgate Circus, E.C., to listen to and admire an illustrated lecture on photo-micrography by Mr. F. Noad Clark, a past President of this Association. The lecturer is eminently fitted to deal with this interesting subject, as he has made it a study for years. His illustrations were principally entomological specimens, and he is somewhat of an authority on the subject, being a past President of the South London Entomological Society. Mr. NOAD CLARK divided his lecture into two portions, first going into the technical details of photo-micrography, and then showing specimens of his work. All the slides were made by himself by the collodion process, and the apparatus used was of his own construction. He illustrated the life-history of the vaporous moth, and dealt in detail with the anatomical parts of various insects, showing some beautiful specimens of insect-eggs, which he claimed as unique. The lecture was much appreciated, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Clark at the close.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Hides, H., Colman, T., Wilson, J., Pepper, M., and Ridding, W., under the style of Dr. King's Dandelion and Quinine Bileous and Liver Pills, Bermondsey Street, S.E.

Naylor, J. C., Saville, D., and Thornton, R., under the style of Naylor, Saville & Thornton, Leeds and Ilkely, surgeons-dentists.

Shrubsole, E., and Bettridge, A. E., under the style of Shrubsole & Bettridge, Gravesend and Rochester, dental surgeons.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Ashmore, Arthur Haliburton, Ashmore, Henry Leslie, and Ashmore, Henry Beckwith, under the style of Ashmore & Son, Mincing Lane, E.C., and New York, merchants.

White, Cresswell Fitzherbert, Hill House, Templecombe, near Wincanton, medical practitioner.

ADJUDICATION.

Brunsdon, Edward Ernest, Reading, chemist's assistant.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Pridham, William Frederick, Earl's Court Road, S.W., physician and surgeon. Discharge suspended for two years, ending February 13, 1905.

Personalities.

SIR WILLIAM CROOKES gets the distinction of large type in the *Times* of Thursday for a letter on the emanations of radium (see page 515).

MR. H. TREMBATH, of Johannesburg, arrived by the *Walmer Castle* last Saturday, and is now residing at 21 Alma Terrace, Penzance. Mr. Trembath will make an extended stay in the old country.

MR. A. SIDNEY CAMPKIN, Cambridge, was one of the representatives of the Manchester Unity Independent Order of Oddfellows at the annual Conference of the Friendly Societies, at Chester, on March 19 and 20.

ALDERMAN ROBERT GIBSON, J.P., chemist and druggist, ex-Lord Mayor of Manchester, has been elected Vice-President of the Robin Hood Manchester Wheelers—one of the largest and most influential cycling-clubs in the city.

MR. H. F. COOK, chemist, of Chesterton, Cambridge, has been re-elected, without opposition, a member of the Chesterton Urban District Council. Mr. Cook also represents the district on the Cambridgeshire County Council.

MR. J. M. BUSH, of Messrs. W. J. Bush & Co. (Limited), is leaving England for New York, by the *Teutonic*, on April 1. He is to be accompanied by Mr. W. S. Gill, who for some time has controlled the perfumery-branch of the company.

SIR LAUDER BRUNTON, according to a weekly newspaper, will not be back in town until the end of April. Although he has benefited greatly by his stay abroad, he is still far from strong, and does not feel able to resume work as soon as he had hoped.

MR. COUNCILLOR R. WOOLLEY WALDEN, F.R.G.S., M.P.S., of 65 Elizabeth Street, Eaton Square, S.W., has been appointed to represent the Corporation of the City of Westminster at the International Congress on Hygiene and Demography, to be held at Brussels in September.

MR. LEWIS STRINGER, senior traveller to Messrs. Read Holliday & Sons (Limited), manufacturing chemists, Huddersfield, is going to Canada for the benefit of his health. On March 20 the firm's employes presented him with a clock and a luncheon-basket, and the members of the firm gave him a fowling-piece.

MR. EDWARD EVANS, sen., formerly senior partner in the firms of Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool, and Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb, is now the "father of the drug-trade," owing to the death of Mr. George Tonge. Mr. Evans's recollections of the drug-trade extend back to 1830, when he was apprenticed to his father, Mr. John Evans, the founder of the Evans-Lescher business.

PROFESSOR E. B. SHUTTLEWORTH, F.C.S., of Toronto, Canada, has been in London during the past week, on the completion of a visit to Europe. Professor Shuttleworth was formerly one of the staff of the Ontario College of Pharmacy and Editor of the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal*, but for some years back he has held an important scientific appointment on the Toronto municipality. It is in connection with this that he is in Europe, and he has visited the principal bacteriological laboratories on the Continent.

MR. WILLIAM M. WARREN, general manager of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, is the subject of a biographical sketch in a recent issue of the *New York Commercial*. From the article we learn that Mr. Warren belongs to Virginia, and is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father was a member of General Forrest's staff in the Confederate army, and after the war the family went north. Mr. Warren spent his boyhood and was educated in New Jersey. While still a lad he entered the New York office of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., then employing only three or four men. From New York he went to Detroit, and served his time in the manufacturing departments and the laboratory. In 1887 he was made manager of the manufacturing departments, and in 1896 became general manager. His hard work and geniality are touched upon and the affection with which he is regarded by the staff. His social success is also mentioned, and in this connection it is stated that—

No chap in Detroit, rich or poor, so far as history proclaimeth, has Warren's weakness for fine dinners. His club dinners to a dozen or more congenial chaps are revelations in the fine art of

dining. He is particular, very. The flowers, the linen, the silver, the food, the service, must all represent the elegancies of life. No New York *chef* knows more than does W. M. Warren about serving snails; how to cook frogs' legs; how to serve black-bear's meat or venison steaks; how to prepare an oyster cocktail; how to exploit pignolios, blue-points, or little-necks. He knows just how a Detroit river white fish planked should be browned; and he's even more of an authority on "vertpre" cucumbers than he is on crude drugs. The demi-glaze on his prime roast beef would make your mouth water six months afterwards at the mere recollection; and as for his roast turkey with chestnut dressing—!

But no matter how late he is up he is at his work at 8 o'clock next morning. His success is summed up in the fact that he works hard and methodically, and he has brains. An excellent portrait of Mr. Warren illustrates the article.

Business Changes.

MR. JOHN HIGGINS, chemist and druggist, is opening a business at Pewsey, Wilts.

BOOTS CASH CHEMISTS (LIMITED), Lancashire, have opened a branch at 597 Cheetham Hill Village, Manchester.

MR. A. GOWEN, chemist and druggist, Fleet, Hants, has sold his business to Mr. W. F. Ray, chemist and druggist.

MR. ROBERTS, of Greenhithe, Kent, has acquired the business formerly carried on by Mr. Humble, chemist, at Abergavenny.

MR. T. D. ASHMORE has commenced business at 27 Mincing Lane, E.C., as a commission merchant and agent, under the style of Ashmore & Co.

MR. W. BAXTER, pharmaceutical chemist, High Street, Bromley, Kent, has closed his branch establishment in the Broadway, Bromley, Kent.

MR. C. SIDNEY DAVIES, chemist and druggist, has sold his business at 187 Arundel Street, Landport, Portsmouth, to Mr. Henry P. Chandler, of Margate.

THE BEESWAX COMPANY (LIMITED) have transferred their offices from 41 Old Hall Street, Liverpool, to 2 Rangoon Street, Crutched Friars, London, E.C.

MRS. ANNIE ELIZABETH ISHERWOOD has taken over the chemist's shop at 122 Great Jackson Street, Hulme, Manchester, formerly occupied by Messrs. J. M. Graham & Co. (Limited).

THE shop occupied by Mr. A. S. Driver, chemist and druggist, in Market Place, Long Sutton, was with the adjoining shop offered under the hammer on March 20, and fetched 1,050/.

MR. W. HAIGH, chemist and druggist, Northgate, Halifax, has taken the premises, 13 Corn Market, at the top corner of Russell Street in that town, and is about to remove his business thither.

MR. F. C. STACEY, chemist and druggist, for some years manager to the Provincial Drug Company (Limited), Westgate Street, Ipswich, is about to commence business at 44 Wheestead Road, Ipswich.

THE FELLOWS MEDICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED) are giving up their London premises on March 31 and concentrating their business at their principal office, 26 Christopher Street, New York.

THE DENVER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S London office has been moved to 110 Cheapside (opposite Bow Church) and Honey Lane Market, E.C. The company are the proprietors of antiphlogistine, the application which is replacing poultices and other anti-inflammatory applications.

DELVES (LIMITED), 310 Stretford Road, Manchester, having been voluntarily wound up, Mr. W. H. Delve, dispensing chemist, has taken over the whole of the business of the company from March 25, 1903, and intends carrying on the same under the style of W. H. Delve, wholesale and retail chemist, at the same address.

In our issue of March 7 (page 400) we intimated the retirement of Mr. B. Keen, pharmaceutical chemist, from the business at 90 Park Street, Bristol, carried on by him for twenty-one years. We now learn that the prescription-books, recipes, &c., have been transferred to Mr. E. Presley, chemist and druggist, St. Augustine's Parade, Bristol.

Birth.

HEALY.—On March 20, at 191 Great Brunswick Street, Dublin, the wife of Walter J. Healy, pharmaceutical chemist, of a daughter.

Marriages.

GRAY—FILDES.—On March 12, at St. Margaret's Church, Whalley Range, Manchester, Herbert Gray, chemist and druggist, 129 Alexandra Road, Manchester, to Alice Sophia, daughter of Mr. J. Ogden Fildes, senior representative of Messrs. T. Kerfoot & Co., manufacturing pharmaceutical chemists, Manchester and London.

NORTHWAY—MILTON.—On March 19, at St. David's Church, Exeter, E. R. K. Northway to Alice Meade, only daughter of the late Mr. Reuben Milton, chemist, Ye Olde Apothecaries' Hall, Exeter.

SAYERS—SCOTT.—At Cape Town, on February 16, by special licence, Frederick William Sayers, chemist and druggist (formerly of Ardingly, Sussex), to Jeanie, youngest daughter of the late Mr. George Scott, of Aherdeen, Scotland.

Deaths.

BANCROFT.—Mrs. Sarah Bancroft, widow of the late Mr. Anthony Bancroft, of Halifax, a well-known chemist and druggist, whose establishment at Barum Top was one of the oldest in the district, died at her residence in Harrison Road on March 19. The deceased lady, who was 69 years of age, was highly respected in the district.

MICHELL.—At St. Austell, Cornwall, Mr. Thomas Guy Michell, chemist and druggist. Aged 77.

PEARCE.—At Edmonton, on March 16, Mr. Percy Pearce, chemist and druggist. Aged 67.

SMELT.—At Manchester, on March 21, Mr. Sidney Smelt, coroner for Manchester, after a short illness. Mr. Smelt had held the office of coroner for nine years, having acted as deputy-coroner during the preceding twenty years. He was known to chemists for his strictures on evasions of the Pharmacy Act and the indiscriminate sale of poisons.

TONGE.—At 25 Brunswick Place, Brighton, on March 18: Mr. George Tonge, pharmaceutical chemist, formerly of 10 Wilt n Street, Grosvenor Place, S.W., and Upper Whitecross Street, E.C. Aged 97. Mr. Tonge was the oldest member of the wholesale drug-trade, and since the death of Mr. A. S. Hill, in 1899, he has been known as the "father of the drug-trade," and he was one of the few surviving founders of the Pharmaceutical Society, although he was not present at the famous meeting held at the Crown and Anchor on April 15, 1841. At that time Mr. Tonge was a member of the firm of Hodgkinson, Brandram & Co., having joined it in January, 1832, in conjunction with Mr. John Hodgkinson, senior, grandfather of Mr. Charles Hodgkinson, the present head of the firm, now Hodgkinsons, Clarke & Ward. Very little is left on record of Mr. George Tonge's career as a wholesale druggist, but we understand he was a partner for thirty-five years, and retired from business in 1867, when his firm removed from Upper Thames Street to Aldersgate Street. He married Ann, the eldest daughter of Mr. John Hodgkinson. By that marriage he had two daughters (who survive him) and a son, Dr. Tonge, of Harrow, who died a few years ago. Mr. Tonge had lived at Brunswick Place, Brighton, since his retirement. The funeral took place at Hove on Tuesday, Mr. Charles Hodgkinson being one of the mourners. The present firm of Messrs Hodgkinsons, Clarke & Ward is one of the oldest in the drug-trade, dating back to 1762, when Chamberlain & Rugg carried on a wholesale drug-business in Bride Lane, Fleet Street. The first Hodgkinson joined the firm there, when it became Rugg & Hodgkinson. We next hear of them at Upper Thames Street, where a Mr.

Brandram joined the firm. The next change was when Mr. Francis Stead was taken in as a partner, the firm becoming known as Hodgkinson, Brandram & Stead. There the connecting-link is lost, as the firm unfortunately lost all their records by a disastrous fire some twenty years ago. In 1832, when Mr. George Tonge joined, the firm consisted of Mr. John Hodgkinson, sen., Mr. Francis Stead, Mr. John Henry Hodgkinson, jun., and Mr. Richard Hodgkinson. The present partners are Mr. Charles Hodgkinson, Mr. Frank Clarke, and Mr. J. Slinger Ward.

WILKINSON.—On March 21 at Southport, Mr. Benjamin Wilkinson, of B. Wilkinson & Co., chemical manufacturers, Church, near Accrington. Mr. Wilkinson had resided at Southport for some years. He had been a member of the Town Council for seventeen years, and acted as Mayor in 1888.

YEATMAN.—On March 22, at Crick'ewool, N.W., Mr. Arthur Yeatman, chemist and druggist, for many years in business at Kentish Town. Aged 73.

The Spirit Question.

ON Monday, March 23, a meeting of the Spirit Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce and of the Society of Chemical Industry was held at Botolph House, Mr. John C. Umney in the chair. There were also present Messrs. Ivan Levinstein, W. F. Reid, S. Hall, David Howard, D. Lloyd Howard, T. Tyrer, C. Umney, and E. A. Wehh. The Chairman reported what had been done with the view of getting exact information from manufacturers who use alcohol in large quantity, and stated that their replies to the questions submitted were not unanimous, and had been referred to in the recent paper by Mr. T. Tyrer. Reference was also made to the regulations for the use of duty-free spirit for purposes of chemical research and the correspondence which ensued. Mr. Umney also stated that his firm (Wright, Layman & Umney, Limited) had, soon after the Finance Act was passed last year, made formal application to the Board of Inland Revenue for permission to prepare atropine and other vegetable alkaloids, using duty-free alcohol for the purpose. The reply clearly indicated the conditions under which such manufacture could be carried out, and with that reply was furnished a statement by the Board of Inland Revenue with regard to the general conditions under which it should be considered right that the particular section should be made operative. This statement, dated July, 1902, of which, so far as he was aware, none of the members of the Joint Committee were cognisant, showed that the Board of Inland Revenue were quite prepared to grant the use of alcohol for research-purposes, but the conditions imposed for manufacturing-purposes were difficult to comply with, and especially that condition requiring that proof should be given that denatured spirit as now used—namely, methylated spirit—is not suited for the purpose. The Inland Revenue's reply together with their statement were incorporated, by permission, in Mr. Tyrer's paper (see *C. & D.*, March 7, page 411). Mr. Umney also referred to the discussion on Mr. Tyrer's paper, and repeated what he had then said in regard to the differential duty of 5*z*. per proof gallon on imported spirits, which bars the way to effective competition with foreign manufacturers, and as correspondence with distillers shows that this is substantially an allowance to them for having half their plant idle for fiscal purposes, it is matter for consideration whether the Inland Revenue could not find some more economical form of supervision, so that this differential duty might be done away with or modified. Supplementing these remarks Mr. Tyrer gave details of claims made by distillers in 1866, which led up to the fixing of the preferential duty, and Mr. Levinstein added that the resolutions passed by the meeting of Associated Chambers of Commerce should be immediately acted on. On his motion, seconded by Mr. David Howard, it was resolved:—

That a letter be addressed to the Council of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom asking what steps have been taken to carry into effect the resolution passed at the annual meeting relative to the differential duty on imported spirit.

Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Representative.)

THE PHARMACY BILL.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon (March 26) Mr. Lough asked leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Pharmacy Act, which was granted, and the Bill was read a first time (see also page 527).

EARLY CLOSING OF SHOPS.

In the House of Lords on Friday, March 20, on the motion to go into Committee on Lord Avebury's Shops (Early Closing) Bill, Lord Wemyss recalled the fact that in consequence of the course taken by the Lord Chancellor at the second reading stage, the Bill on the same subject introduced by Lord Ribblesdale was shunted in favour of Lord Avebury's measure. There was, however, "a third Richmond in the field," in the shape of a Bill prepared by Lord Arran, which, in his judgment, was much better than either of the other Bills. In these circumstances, he moved the adjournment of the debate, in order that the House might have Lord Arran's Bill before it. After some remarks from Lord Cowper and Lord Avebury, the motion was negatived without a division, and the House went into Committee on the Bill. Lord Ribblesdale moved the omission of the words in Clause 1 providing that the county or borough council could not draft an order for the closing of shops unless they were satisfied that at least two-thirds of the occupiers of the shops affected approved of the application. Lord Avebury, while declining to accept the amendment, expressed his willingness to substitute "a majority" for "two-thirds"; Lord Belper, on behalf of the Home Office, supported the clause as it stood, because he believed it provided a necessary safeguard; and Lord Spencer stated that, in his opinion, it would be almost impossible to carry out the scheme embodied in the clause. Eventually, this amendment having been negatived, on a division, by fifty-seven votes against twenty-one, Clause 1 of the Bill was agreed to. Clause 4 (decision of shops as to the classification of shops) was struck out of the Bill. Clause 5 (closing of shops where two or more trades are carried on) was omitted, and the following clause was substituted:—

(1) Nothing in this Act or in any order made thereunder shall apply to any shop in which the only trade carried on is one of the trades specified in the schedule. (2) A shop in which two or more trades are carried on shall be closed for the purpose of all such trades at the hour at which it is by any order under this Act required to be closed for the purpose of any of them; provided that if any such trade is carried on solely in a part of the shop structurally separate from the rest of the shop, it shall be deemed to be carried on in a separate shop.

The remaining clauses were agreed to with some minor amendments, and the Bill passed through Committee.

On Tuesday, March 24, the Bill came before the Standing Committee of the House of Lords, when a number of amendments were introduced by Lord Belper. For the most part these amendments related to procedure, but one of substance was agreed to. A provision was inserted that no pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist should be prevented from selling drugs or medicine or medical appliances after the hours fixed by any order made under the Bill for early closing. Earl Wemyss has intimated that he will move the rejection of the Bill on the third reading, on the ground that the legislation is un-English and tyrannical. Needless to say his Lordship's views will have no effect in checking the progress of the measure.

AMERICAN DRUGS IN IRELAND.

The following question and answer were circulated with the parliamentary papers on Thursday:—

Sir John Rolleston: To ask the President of the Local Government Board, whether he is aware that in the forms of tender for drugs issued by the Boards of Guardians in Ireland the preparations of an American firm are specified, and will he explain why British drug-houses manufacturing similar preparations are excluded from the list?

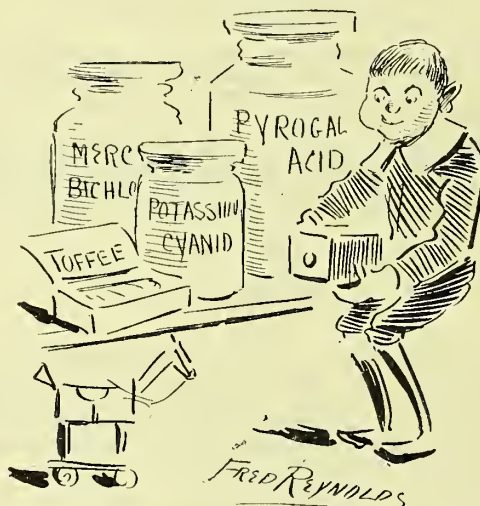
Mr. Wyndham: I am not aware that the preparations of an American firm have been included in the list of medicines

prescribed by the Local Government Board for Ireland. Perhaps my honourable friend will communicate to me particulars of the preparations in question.

SMUGGLING SACCHARIN.

It is officially stated that there have been no prosecutions by the Customs for smuggling goods liable to the sugar and corn duties except in respect of saccharin. Five such cases have been brought to light, resulting in the recovery in two instances of penalties of 125% and 25%, respectively. Of the remaining three cases one defendant is still in prison, pending payment, and the other two defendants have been released after undergoing terms of imprisonment.

The Kaleidoscope.



Photographic Poisons.

Mr. C. B. ALLEN: Is it right that children and irresponsible people should be able to get such things as cyanide of potassium and bichloride of mercury, and put them about your house as indiscriminately as they do bromide of potassium or pyrogallie acid, or anything else they use?—Report of the Committee on Poisons.

LONDON CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

ABOUT thirty were present at a meeting of the North London branch held at the Idris offices in Camden Town on March 26. The President (Mr. T. H. W. Idris) was in the chair. The Hon. Secretary (Mr. R. B. Betty) reported that twenty new members had been added to the branch making a total of 110. Mr. Idris then read a paper on the Poisons Committee Report, in which he dealt effectively with the ridiculous findings of the Committee. In the discussion that followed, Mr. John C. Umney referred to the only unbiased piece of evidence in the report—that of Dr. Wynn Westcott—being in favour of chemists. It appeared to him that many points regarding the creation of a monopoly and chemists' prices being higher should have been refuted, but they were not. It was these very points that had most influence on the lay mind. Mr. Pentney thought it a great pity that Mr. Cross, M.P. was not objected to as a member of the Commission.

Mr. Glyn-Jones then read a paper on the same subject, in which he advocated perfecting their organisation, and before taking any step in opposition to legislation on the lines of the majority report wait until the Government gave some indication of their intentions towards the Pharmaceutical Society. In reply to Mr. Foote, Mr. Glyn-Jones said he did not know who appointed the members of the Committee. Mr. A. C. Wootton explained how the Committee was appointed, and proceeded to speak about the Pharmacy Bill. He said, "Never before had any measure connected with pharmacy been so influentially introduced, and, although he was not wildly hopeful of the Bill passing, it would put chemists in a better position to talk with the Privy Council. With the inception of this pharmaceutical party in Parliament, he thought there were really good prospects of getting an amendment of the Pharmacy Acts, which would be greatly to chemists' interests. (Hear, hear, and applause.) On the motion of Mr. Glyn-Jones, it was resolved, "That the best thanks of the meeting be accorded to Mr. Lough, M.P., for introducing the Pharmacy Bill into Parliament, and the members pledge themselves to do all in their power to support the Bill."

Observations and Reflections.

BY XRAYSER.

The Thanks of the Trade

have been well earned by Mr. Mellor, of Hanley, for the contribution he has made to the sale-of-poisons controversy. Mr. Mellor's paper shows the way to the most effective reply to the Privy Council's report, and at the same time it illustrates by contrast the miserable meagreness of the evidence contained in the now familiar Blue-book. It was a specially happy idea, though rather an audacious one, to go straight to the head-gardeners of the Lord President of the Privy Council and the President of the Board of Agriculture for testimony. Although their opinions to some extent neutralise each other, they are samples of the material which ought to have been put before the Committee, and which is, in fact, conspicuous there only by its very microscopic proportion.

It is Amazing

that the Chairman and members of the Committee—the unbiassed ones, I mean—did not insist on having before them a number of such witnesses as Mr. Mellor has cited. Surely, never was such a serious alteration of the law advocated on such flimsy testimony. "A florist in Kent," says the report, "gave evidence as to the extreme inconvenience caused" to his customers when he stopped selling poisons for a time. One lady went to one chemist who did not keep a certain fumigator. There was no evidence that she tried anywhere else, or that she even asked this one chemist to get the stuff for her. That was the one specific instance of the "extreme inconvenience" which the Committee blazoned forth in their report. Would the Committee have declared such a conclusion if they had the opportunity of hearing the opinions of Lord Shrewsbury's, the Duke of Devonshire's, and of Mr. R. W. Hanbury's head-gardeners, collected by Mr. Mellor? Two of those horticulturists expressly say they have found no inconvenience at all under the law as it exists, and the third, who thinks the law might be altered, does not mention that he has experienced any.

Sir Herbert Maxwell

and Mr. Harrison are the two gentlemen who ought to have taken care that the evidence was, if not exhaustive, at least representative. Perhaps it is not unduly uncharitable to suggest that their views were pretty definite before the inquiry began, and they may have considered that a lot of divergent opinions would only introduce confusion. Drs. Stevenson, Thorpe, and Tilden, no doubt, approached the investigation with open minds, and perhaps did not perceive how insufficient for a proper judgment were the materials submitted to them. They ought to have perceived it, and they might fairly be exempted from the duty of serving on any other similar commission for the rest of their lives. Mr. Alexander Cross was, perhaps, satisfied with the evidence as it was, and there only remains Mr. Walter Hills. While cordially concurring in the chorus of praise which his able protest against the conclusions of his colleagues has called forth, I find it difficult to suppress a regret that, recognising as he did the inadequacy of the testimony, he should not have made some such efforts as those which Mr. Mellor has shown could have been so successful to remedy the deficiency.

The Staffordshire Chemists

propose, on the strength of the opinions which Mr. Mellor has collected, to ask Mr. Hanbury to hear them. If they could get him on their side they

would gain a very great deal, said one speaker. Well, rather; even Mr. Harrison would think it wise to wait a bit longer if he suspected that the President of the Board of Agriculture might denounce the Bill of the Lord President of the Council. But getting Mr. Hanbury on our side would spoil one of the prettiest little comedies which the House of Commons has seen for many a year. It may be presumed that if a Bill on the lines of the report be introduced this Session, the Duke of Devonshire will be its sponsor in the House of Lords, and that Mr. Hanbury will have charge of it in the House of Commons. The fun will come if, when Mr. Hanbury has shown the necessity for such an amendment of the Pharmacy Act, some member will read to the House the letter from Mr. Hanbury's head-gardener, and ask whether the gardener or the right honourable gentleman himself is the more likely to know whether the shoe pinches or not.

The Board of Inland Revenue

have had the respect of the trade generally; they will soon forfeit it by such proceedings as those which are reported from Leeds. Their case against Mr. Crawshaw, of that city, turns entirely upon the meaning of the exemption in favour of chemists in respect to "known and approved" medicines. The construction of that section is at present awaiting the attention of a Divisional Court; pending that, the presumption is in favour of chemists. If the Board had objected to Mr. Crawshaw acting on the London Magistrate's decision in the ammoniated-tincture-of-quinine case, and asked for a suspension of decision till the High Court had given judgment, their position would have been reasonable. But they did not act in this spirit. Knowing that there is, to say the least, a fair chance that their interpretation of the exemption clause is wrong, they utilise their present period of grace to try to snatch a few pounds from a chemist who is only doing what the only Court that has yet considered such a case says he may legally do. Their conduct may be within the limits of the law, but it hardly comes within the code of fair play.

Henrik Ibsen,

says the *Daily News*, "was destined by his parents for the unromantic career of an apothecary"—that is, of a pharmacist—and he actually went to the shop at the age of 16. The *Daily News* claims to be a great moral organ; why should it turn up its Radical nose and sniff at the career of a pharmacist by qualifying it as unromantic? All honest, patient, useful work is unromantic: it is the pirate, the burglar, the gambler, the speculator, the exploiter, and everyone who seeks to acquire a fortune without squarely earning it, whose careers may be and are termed romantic.

Two Prices for the same Article

can never be just when the sales are made under similar conditions, no matter what the law may say. The Victorian Judge who decided the Ingram enemas case, reported in last *C. & D.*, recognised, I understand, that the same article is sold with different labels at different prices, and because of a precedent, he has endorsed by an order of the Court that system of trading. The precedent case was the sale of a certain whisky at 5s. and 4s. 6d. per bottle respectively (admittedly the same whisky), and the Judge said the fact that the public paid the extra 6d. was proof that they preferred the one to the other. This is pure nonsense. I do not think such law would stand in this country, and THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST has done a distinct service by the publication of the facts in regard to the enemas.

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Editorial Comments.

The Pharmacy Bill.

THE Pharmaceutical Council has completed the first lap in the parliamentary race for amendment of the Pharmacy Acts. No one else is in sight. A lot of hard work and manœuvring lies behind the apparently simple process of introduction outlined on page 527, especially as the members of Council to whom the work was entrusted have not appealed to the veteran members who have hitherto taken care of the Society's Pharmacy Bills. All the members who have backed the Bill are well known as active parliamentarians, and every party, except the Nationalists, is identified with the measure. Perhaps one of the cleverest moves in connection with the introduction of the Bill is the synopsis of the present position of pharmacy law as regards

limited companies which has been circulated to members of Parliament. The Lord Chancellor, in introducing his Pharmacy Companies Bill on March 24, 1899, prefaced it with a similar memorandum; but the Pharmaceutical Council's memorandum shows more intimate knowledge of the state of affairs and includes references to the registration of shops and the liability of employers for the acts or omissions of their unqualified employes. We print a convenient synopsis of the provisions of the Bill as well as the text, and again suggest careful consideration of the measure by all who are directly interested. The Bill contains all that is necessary to extend the principle of the 1868 Act to all who are engaged in the business, which it was the object of that Act to control, but failed to accomplish owing to the House of Lords' decision in 1880. It also contains much more, as well as possibilities which are at present undreamt of, and care should be taken that these do not pass into law. This frank expression of opinion need not be taken as heresy. This is not a case of Cannon Street opposing Bloomsbury for the love of a fight. There is generally something better than that to do, and while we recognise that the state of business in the House of Commons makes it probable that the Bill has a poor chance of passing this Session, we know it will chiefly serve the purpose of helping to educate Parliament and the public on the inadequacy of the Pharmacy Act, but the fact cannot be overlooked that once a Bill gets into Parliament there is always a chance of it becoming law. We have already stated that without amendment the measure would, in some respects, bear severely upon the trade, and the text and synopsis which we print suffice to show points which require attention.

Agriculturists and Chemists.

THE example which Mr. E. M. Mellor set last week by collecting the opinions of representative men in North Staffordshire upon the Poisons Committee's Report, is followed in our correspondence columns by a trenchant letter from a subscriber who knows this business well. He makes a practical suggestion—namely, that chemists and druggists in agricultural districts should get from official and prominent men not only such evidence as Mr. Mellor obtained, but their signatures to a petition which may be presented to Parliament when any Government Bill giving effect to the Committee's recommendations is brought forward. We do not need to harp upon the shortcomings of the case for chemists that was presented to the Committee, but the fact remains that much could have been done which was not, and it is still possible for chemists themselves who are directly concerned with the trade in agricultural poisons to get the support of their clients in contradiction to the Committee's assertion that "inconvenience has been experienced by farmers and gardeners owing to the restriction of the sale of poisonous material to registered chemists and druggists in such districts where there is no such qualified tradesman within easy reach." We believe that it can be amply demonstrated that this is an exaggeration of the state of affairs, for our inquiries show that besides sales of proprietary agricultural articles, wholesale and retail druggists throughout the country still do a very large business in chemicals and drugs which are used for agricultural and horticultural purposes. Retail chemists especially have been most instrumental in backing up the endeavours of the Board of Agriculture to acquaint agriculturists and horticulturists with the means for combating the ravages of pernicious insects. Perhaps this fact may account for some of the evidence given before the

Committee regarding the greater freedom with which seedsmen and ironmongers advise their customers to use specialities. Chemists are better able than such traders to advise in these matters, and they cannot be blamed for meeting the demand for remedies recommended by the Board of Agriculture. However, the present *desideratum* is to prove to the Legislature, through the testimony of chemists' own customers, that the inconvenience referred to by the Committee is not universal. Our correspondent suggests a way of doing this which we gladly fall in with, and we propose to draft a form of petition of which we shall send copies to subscribers.

Radium Emanations.

Sir Wm. Crookes was down to read a paper on "The Emanations of Radium" at last week's meeting of the Royal Society. The paper, however, was not read, but from an abstract which has reached us, it is apparent that Sir Wm. Crookes has lost none of his old cunning in investigations on radiation. The paper relates to radium, the element akin to uranium, which M. and Madame Curie have discovered, and whose astonishing properties we have before referred to. Brought near a suitable sensitive screen—Sidot's hexagonal blende (zinc sulphide) is used—radium causes phosphorescence in the screen, which increases and diminishes as the radium is brought nearer or taken farther away. It is so energetic that anything which has been in contact with it—glass vessels, platinum wire, or the finger—becomes radio-active in its turn, and will cause phosphorescence in the screen. If the minutest invisible particle of radium, or its nitrate, falls upon the screen it becomes a brilliant speck of green light; and the novel part of Sir William Crookes's discovery is the examination of these little specks of phosphorescent light beneath a microscope. The appearance of the speck is then changed to a meteor-shower of tiny sparks. When a piece of radium is brought close to the screen, and the phosphorescence is examined under the microscope, the surface of the screen is seen to be sparkling with innumerable bright scintillations, twinkling in and out like stars upon a black sky. These scintillations, it is reasonable to suppose, are due to the bombardment of "ions," the ultimate finest particles or emanations of matter, travelling with a velocity similar to that of light, and each "ion," as it is hurled off on to the screen, causing by its disturbance of the ether a luminous splash, large enough to be visible under a microscope. Lord Rayleigh, too, claimed, in a lecture at the Royal Institution last week, to have decisively proved that α -rays are polarised light of extremely short wave-length. His lordship thus confirms the experiments of M. Blondlot.

Egyptian Pharmacy.

The new regulations to control the practice of pharmacy in Egypt have been approved by the Egyptian *Gazette*. It appears, however, that the various Consulates have not all given permission yet to accord the facilities for inspection of foreign pharmacies that the new regulations propose. The matter was referred to by Lord Cromer in the letter to us published in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of January 31 (page 167) as the only drawback to the regulations being put into force, and the *Gazette* fears the whole project may fall through, owing to the opposition of one or two consuls. This seems a pity, for it is obvious that some restriction in the sale of poisons and in the conduct of pharmacy generally is necessary in the land of the Pharaohs. The *Gazette*, always well informed on pharmaceutical affairs, points out that the greatest weakness in the regulations is that no Egyptian Pharmacopoeia is in existence, and that its compila-

tion has been put aside. The Pharmacopœia is necessary, the *Gazette* thinks, as the base on which all pharmaceutical legislation must be drawn up. With such a standard it is impossible to impose any restrictions as to the purity and adulteration of drugs, and a doctor (unless he particularly states what Pharmacopœia is to be followed in compounding his prescription) has no assurance that his patients are getting what he has prescribed for them. There is nothing to prevent a chemist selling a 5-per-cent. solution in place of a 20-per-cent. solution, or a 20-per-cent. tincture instead of a 5-per-cent., while the coarsest commercial variety of drug may be given in place of the refined product. We would advise our Egyptian *confrères* to confine their energies for the present to the passing of their pharmacy law, and leave the question of a Pharmacopœia to occur in the natural sequence of events.

Magistrates and Chemists' Wine-licences.

At the Preston Licensing Sessions last week the Chairman, in his remarks concluding the business, said: "Wine-licences were granted to chemists to enable them to sell medicated wines. He and several of his colleagues had noticed in the streets of Preston in one or two chemists' shops such notices as 'Spanish port wine,' 'Sherry,' &c. Now, that might or might not be illegal, but it was contrary to the spirit and intention of the Act under which the licence was granted, and the Bench hoped it would be discontinued." This is a fair example of the thoughts which guide some Magistrates to refuse licences to chemists for the sale of medicated wines, such as coca-wine and beef-and-malt wine. The thoughts may not be far wrong, but the interpretation of the law is, for in law there is no such thing as a medicated wine that requires a licence for its sale, and once a chemist gets an off wine-licence he may sell any sort of wine. The Magistrates cannot bind him to confine his sales to wines used for medicinal purposes, but if he has given a promise and breaks it they can refuse to renew the licence. It would be to the advantage of the drug-trade if some *modus vivendi* were found for securing to all who require it a licence to cover the sale of medicated wines, but not table-wines. Such a licence would meet the present difficulty, and should not be difficult to obtain if chemists in particular districts were to take concerted action in approaching Magistrates, the undertaking being given that sales would be confined to those medicines for which the Board of Inland Revenue requires an off-licence.

Tartar-emetic Poisoning.

Our daily contemporaries have had a rich crop of "copy" as the result of Chapman *alias* Klosowski's conviction of the murder of Maud Marsh by poisoning her with tartar emetic. Doctor and chemist come in for equal censure—the former for not recognising a case of vomiting and purging as one of poisoning, and the chemist for selling so powerful a poison. One journal suggests that "the Home Office should assuredly take steps at once to render the sale of this poison impossible without reasonable precautions as to the purpose for which it is required." We do not suppose any hardship would result if the retail sale of tartar emetic were absolutely forbidden forthwith, but there are legitimate uses for antimony, and the precautions provided by the Pharmacy Act are so effective that cases of the Maud Marsh type are exceedingly rare. In the present instance the record of the sale of tartar emetic was the connecting link in the chain of evidence that convicted Chapman, and it is well recognised that this was one of the objects of Parliament in passing the Act. It is also noteworthy that in the three cases of murder with tartar emetic which have occurred in Great Britain during thirty-five years the persons using the poison had a medical training.

Chemical Society.

"YOU cannot, nor can the *Times* to-morrow, convey an adequate idea of the manner, a sense of the hesitation, the apologetic feeling which was in Sir Herbert Maxwell's speech. It was a confession that the Poisons Committee had made a mistake." So remarked a leading pharmacist to our representative as they drove together from the Chemical Society's

DINNER IN THE HÔTEL MÉTROPOLE

on Wednesday evening. There seemed no occasion in the function for anything in the nature of revelations respecting the Poisons Committee, whose object has no more connection with the Chemical Society than Sir Herbert Maxwell has with pharmacy. But "murder will out." Maybe on Wednesday evening it was because pharmacy played such a prominent part in the direction of the feast. The Chairman (Professor Emerson Reynolds) is one of the statutory founders of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, the principal Vice-Chairman was a pharmaceutical chemist (Dr. Tilden), and the Vice-Chairmen to his right were Mr. Dunstan, formerly Professor of Chemistry in the School of Pharmacy, and Dr. Palmer Wynne, who now holds that post. Nevertheless, the programme gave no hint that the topic of the hour, so far as the drug-trade is concerned, would obtrude into the harmony of ions, molecules, and other more or less pure scientific subjects. But Dr. T. E. Thorpe was put down for the toast of "The Houses of Legislature," and so long as he spoke of the House of Lords, for whom the Lord Kelvin (as Dr. Thorpe correctly named him) replied, there was only scope for that fine rhetorical diction which makes the genial chemist a giant amongst his fellows; but when he came to the Lower House, and Sir Herbert Maxwell as the respondent, that mentor which makes kin of us all betrayed him to say: "Some of us have had the pleasure of sitting upon a certain departmental committee of which he (Sir Herbert) was the chairman, and although I am not sure the realisation of our labours has met with universal acceptance, we can unhesitatingly say that the committee tender him their thanks for the urbanity, courtesy, knowledge of proceedings, and knowledge of affairs which characterised his conduct of the inquiry." Whereat even the pharmacists applauded. The Lord Kelvin, mentally keen as ever but weak in voice, spoke for the Peers and the British Empire, saying some good things. Then came Sir Herbert Maxwell's turn, and his speech was all that one could expect of a baronet with a rare gift of utterance, a cultured mind, and exceptional literary attainments. Dr. Thorpe had said in his speech that the difference between the Cherubim and the Seraphim was exactly the difference between the two branches of our legislature, but Sir Herbert said that the "Kerabim" resembled those of his branch in being somewhat uncertain of their seats. Even pure chemists enjoy a joke, and before their humour waned Sir Herbert had worked round to the Poisons Committee. "I have lately been engaged," he said, "in an inquiry in which my experience would have been of little use had not members of your Society assisted me. I am glad to see my friend, Mr. Walter Hills, present to-night. Although we did not see eye to eye on the subject of the evidence, I am sure that each of us is perfectly ready to give credit to the other for honesty of endeavour. From voluminous correspondence which I have received, I gather that our report has not given satisfaction to the members of the Pharmaceutical Society. (Hear, hear.) If the report had depended on myself alone, I would have had serious difficulty in summarising the evidence which was given, but I am indebted to Professor Thorpe, to your President-elect (Dr. Tilden), and to Dr. Stevenson for their help; and I cannot think when their names are appended with my own they are not appended to a statement founded on insufficient evidence. It is difficult and vain to attempt to please all persons, but when we consider how much the use of poisons has increased in agriculture and horticulture we cannot fail to see that relaxation of the restrictions in the sale of these substances is demanded. I only allude to it now because I am glad to acknowledge the assistance given by distinguished Fellows of this Society." Sir Herbert's speech did not end there, but there *was* an end

to it, and the guests at one time thought that would not be the case with Sir W. Thiselton-Dyer, who gave the toast of "Prosperity to the Chemical Society," to which Professor Emerson Reynolds and Professor Dunstan replied. Then it was Dr. Tilden's turn, "The Guests" being his theme. Amongst the things he said was: "I have had the advantage of serving on a Committee of which Sir Herbert Maxwell was chairman, and I wondered when he was referring to it recently, Did he know that he was sitting quietly at dinner with the writer of the Minority Report and the President of the Pharmaceutical Society, both of whom are burning to tell him that his views on this subject are entirely croneous?" This and other references were naturally punctuated by those present who are connected with pharmaceutical chemists—to wit, Messrs. H. Brown (Imperial Institute laboratories), Albert Cooper, J. Epps, jun., E. Goulding, T. A. Henry, D.Sc., C. A. Hill (Day, Hill & Son), Walter Hills, D. Howard, W. L. Howie (Barron, Harveys & Co.), H. A. D. Jowett, D.Sc., Peter MacEwan, N. H. Martin, G. T. W. Newsholme (President Pharmaceutical Society), F. B. Power, Ph.D., and T. Tyrer. The last speech was by Professor Lunge, of Zürich, who told how he has been a Fellow of the Society for thirty-five years, is a naturalised Englishman, married an English wife, and has had English children, but has not yet been formally admitted a Fellow of the Society.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE anniversary meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday afternoon last, when the chair was taken by the President, Professor Emerson Reynolds, F.R.S. The meeting was very poorly attended, owing apparently to the early hour at which the anniversary dinner was held.

The President delivered his valedictory address, in which he said the membership is now 2,471. During the year 160 original papers had been communicated, whilst the *Journal* has contained in addition 3,854 abstracts of chemical papers published in foreign journals. After a passing tribute to the memories of Wislicenus, Abel, Gladstone, Roberts-Austen, Hummel, and Schunk, who have died during the past year, the President called upon Dr. Tilden to furnish an account of the present financial position of the Society. The income during the year ending March 25, 1903, amounted to 6,212*l.* and the expenditure to 5,384*l.*, leaving a surplus of 827*l.*, which is slightly less than that made in the preceding year, owing to extra expenditure on the library catalogue recently published and the decennial index now in course of preparation. During the coming year it is proposed to provide extra accommodation for the rapidly growing library of the Society at the cost of about 200*l.*

After the despatch of official business, the President gave a summary of some recent work on "Isomerism among Inorganic Compounds," dealing especially with the curious cases of isomerism recently observed among the complex sodium metaphosphates, the cobaltamines, the chlorides and oxychlorides of molybdenum, and the metallic nitrites and hypophosphites, and he concluded by suggesting to the younger chemists that the cultivation of inorganic fields of research would probably prove as remunerative in advancing chemistry as work on organic subjects had done in the past.

The result of the ballot showed that the list of officers and council proposed had been unanimously adopted, and the meeting was then adjourned until 7 o'clock, when the Fellows and their friends gathered together at the Hôtel Métropole.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the North Staffordshire Chemists' Association is arranged for April 16, at the Grand Hotel, Hanley. Tickets can be had from Mr. Edmund Jones, Stoke-on-Trent.

FOR the six months ending December 31, 1902, Canada imported drugs, dyes, chemicals, and medicines to the value of \$2,849,000, against \$2,661,000 for the corresponding period of 1901. Of this amount the United States supplied \$1,521,000, Great Britain \$757,300, and "other countries" \$570,338.

A STOMACH-COMPLAINT.—Dean Stokes tells an amusing story of his housekeeper. On returning from a funeral of a friend who died at the age of 95, he was asked by her, "What may have carried the rev. gentleman off, sir?" "Well, my good woman, I can only describe it as a case of Anno Domini." "Dear me, I hope he did not suffer much, though I have heard tell as how that's a very painful disease when it ketches you in the stummick."

Legal Reports.

Pharmacy Act, 1868.

"BALLYKINRAIN" ANT-KILLER.

ON Friday, March 20, Sheriff Davidson, Glasgow, heard the adjourned debate as to the relevancy of the complaint laid by Mr. Bremridge, Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society, against Alexander Cross & Sons (Limited), seedsmen, chemical-manufacturers, &c., Glasgow, for selling a bottle of "Ballikinrain" ant-destroyer which contained arsenic.

Mr. Morison, S.S.C., Edinburgh, instructed by Mr. Rutherford Hill, appeared for the prosecution; while Mr. Campbell, writer (of Messrs. Borland, King & Shaw), represented the defendant company, the head of which is Mr. Alexander Cross, M.P.

Mr. Campbell, resuming his address, objecting to the relevancy (see *C. & D.*, February 28, page 356), said there should be no difficulty in this case. A similar case was laid by the same complainer, and before his Lordship's predecessor on the Bench, and was decided against the Society, in 1895. That complaint was dismissed in respect that Mr. Bremridge, as Registrar, had no statutory authority or interest. Nothing had since been done by the Society against them for carrying on the same business until now, and he assumed that the present complaint was founded upon a decision which was given by the High Court of Justiciary in Edinburgh last year. That was a case in which Mr. Bremridge, as Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society, prosecuted John Steel Smith, Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery. The complaint stated that he was the proprietor of a chemist's business, which was carried on by him in his shop in Springburn Road, Glasgow, and that he was guilty of having sold a quantity of strychnine, forming an ingredient in a bottle of Fellows's syrup. That case was brought before Sheriff Fyfe, Glasgow, and he, following the decision which was given in 1895 in the case against his clients, threw it out on the ground of want of title to prosecute. That case was taken to the Justiciary Court, and the question the Court was asked to decide was whether, under the Pharmacy Acts of 1852 and 1868, the Registrar in name and by authority of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, had a title to prosecute the respondent under Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act of 1868, and the question was answered in the affirmative. The Court decided that the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society has a title to prosecute a doctor trading as a chemist who sold poison as a drug. Mr. Campbell, however, submitted that in this case they were on totally different ground, and that his friend had no authority, statutory or otherwise, to prosecute. He had no interest, and he had no judicial authority. They did not need to go past the last complaint to see that the Pharmaceutical Society could have no possible interest to prosecute. He exhibited to the Court the article complained of, which was a bottle of "Ballikinrain" ant-destroyer, for eradicating ants, wasps, cockroaches, beetles, &c. On the back of the bottle there was a label giving elaborate instructions as to how those insects were to be exterminated, and it warned the gardener, or whoever happened to be handling it, to keep it out of the reach of dogs. The complainer could not suggest that the respondents were compounders of drugs, or anything like that. They were wholesale dealers in chemical manures, &c. How, he asked, could his friend suggest that the Pharmaceutical Society could have any interest in stopping that, even assuming he was contravening the Act? There was no suggestion that his clients were chemists, or druggists, or dispensers, and there could be no suggestion that they were infringing in any way on the rights of the Pharmaceutical Society, nor were they invading the monopoly of the chemist and druggist. The fact that the Society had no title to prosecute did not make Section 17 inoperative. On the contrary, Parliament seemed to have anticipated this, and made provision for the prosecution of the manufacturer of or the person who sold an article dangerous to the public. For example, if a gardener had swallowed some of the contents, or a dog had been poisoned, then the Public Prosecutor would have stepped in in the interest of the public. That was his principal

objection to the relevancy of the complaint. He had two more to state. His second objection was that the complaint was irrelevant in respect that it did not state the name of the person by whose hand the sale was made. That was the danger of prosecuting a limited company under an Act of that kind. The Act said: "The person on whose behalf any sale is made by any apprentice or servant shall be deemed to be the seller." It was quite clear the sale in the present case must have been by the hands of a servant, and the prosecutor was bound to tell him who that servant was. Then the third objection was that, while he was charged with three separate offences under Section 17, only one penalty was asked. He was charged, first, with having sold poison to a person unknown to the seller; secondly, with having sold poison and failed to make an entry in a certain book; and, thirdly, with having sold poison and failed to attach a label thereto bearing his name. It was quite clear that under Section 17 he would be guilty of an offence—assuming, of course, that the prosecutor had a title to prosecute—if he sold a poison and failed to observe one or other of the three conditions named. But this was only one offence, and if the prosecutor failed to prove three offences against him he would be acquitted. He asked his Lordship to dismiss the complaint.

Mr. Morison, replying to the objections, submitted that the complaint was perfectly relevant. Dealing with the last point first—that the complaint charged three offences—he said his friend was not warranted in making any such suggestion. The complaint set forth that Alexander Cross & Sons (Limited) had been guilty of an offence within Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act of 1868 as amended, and proceeded to quote the words of the section, also stating in detail the acts which constituted the offence, whereby the said Alexander Cross & Sons became liable to a penalty of 5*l*. If the offences had been three in number they would have sued, as they were entitled to sue, for a penalty of 5*l*. in respect of each offence.

The Sheriff asked what Mr. Morison would have claimed in the way of penalty had three offences been charged.

Mr. Morison replied that in Edinburgh they had met with such objections as had been stated. When they libelled two offences—the one of keeping open shop and the other an illegal sale—the Sheriff refused to give two penalties, and they had really to claim either for keeping open shop or a penalty for illegal sale, if the acts of contravention occurred at the same time.

The Sheriff said that that was pretty much what he did. Although the different counts, so to speak, were technically all contraventions, it was felt it was unfair to pile up penalties.

Mr. Morison remarked that technically they were different offences, but in this case he charged one offence only, although it was necessary for him, in framing the charge, to indicate the different ways in which the Act had been contravened. The second objection raised by his friend was that the complaint was deficient in specification, because it did not state by whose hand the poison was sold.

The Sheriff indicated that he was satisfied on that point, and that it need be debated no further.

Mr. Morison then dealt with the only remaining objection—that Mr. Bremridge, Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society, had no title to prosecute. In commenting upon the finding of the Court in the case of Dr. Smith, his friend differentiated between the respondent in that case and his present client. When the Judges of the Court said they were clearly of opinion that the Registrar was entitled to prosecute, they did not mean persons like the respondent in that particular case only, but all persons. Surely it was only common sense to say that, if the Act was to be limited to a person like the respondent in that case, who was not a chemist, the respondent in the present case should be prosecuted.

Mr. Campbell: He has a chemist's shop.

Mr. Morison: The fact that he has a chemist's shop does not make him a chemist. The only exception in favour of doctors was under the amending Act of 1869, which was passed at the suggestion of some medical men so as to protect themselves in regard to medicines supplied to their patients. He had libelled one of the most dangerous poisons, and he was entitled in the public interest to prosecute to prevent contravention of the Pharmacy Act.

The Sheriff said he was of opinion that the case of

Bremridge v. Smith really covered the present case. He quite appreciated the distinction drawn between a chemist and druggist and a doctor, but that distinction was not referred to by the Court in the case of Dr. Smith, and therefore he must take it that he was bound to allow Mr. Bremridge to prosecute under Section 17 of the Act. He did not think the failure to libel the name of the person who sold the poison constituted a sound objection either; and as for the question about the three charges or counts, it could be dealt with subsequently.

Mr. Campbell asked the Sheriff to give them a whole day for the trial of the case. A parliamentary Committee was at present sitting to deal with an amendment of the Pharmacy Act so far as it related to the point raised, and Mr. Cross was a leading member of that Committee. He (Mr. Campbell) meant to lead evidence at considerable length both on the question at issue and on the questions as to the interest of the Pharmaceutical Society to prosecute.

Mr. Morison: That is hopelessly irrelevant.

Mr. Campbell: This case is going further, and I am going to endeavour to get as much evidence in as possible.

Mr. Morison: It is absurd to suggest that so much time should be taken in regard to one sale. I think I can undertake to finish in an hour.

Mr. Campbell: I shall certainly try to lead a great amount of evidence, and, to prevent adjournments, we should have a whole day.

Mr. Morison: I take it that the only competent evidence will be in regard to the act charged, and I certainly shall object to any other evidence being adduced.

A formal plea of not guilty was then tendered, and the trial of the case was fixed for May 13.

CASE UNDER SECTION 17.

ON Wednesday, March 25, at the Preston Borough Police Court, the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain proceeded against Thomas Newsham, 119 Moor Lane, Preston, for (1) selling corrosive sublimate to a person unknown to him, and (2) not making the necessary entries before delivering same.

Mr. Robson (Manchester), who prosecuted, said the summonses were taken out under Section 17 of the Act. The informations were laid by Mr. Harry Moon, and both were in respect of the same sale of the same article on the same day (February 23) to Mr. Arthur Foulds, who visited defendant's establishment and purchased threepennyworth of bichloride of mercury (an ounce).

Harry Moon, 17 Bloomsbury Square, gave formal evidence to the effect that he was the informant in the case, and gave instructions for the purchase of the corrosive sublimate.

Arthur Foulds spoke to visiting defendant's shop on the afternoon of February 23. He saw defendant, and asked for threepennyworth of corrosive sublimate. He had not known Mr. Newsham previously, nor did he think defendant had any knowledge as to who he was. No one introduced him to defendant. No entry was made in a book, and he was not asked to sign anything, nor was he asked any questions.

Cross-examined by Mr. Blackhurst: Witness said he did not ask for some photographic plates, nor mention them. He did not also ask if Mr. Newsham could recommend anything for intensifying negatives.

Mr. Blackhurst: I suppose if Mr. Newsham had sold you a pound of corrosive sublimate wholesale no offence would have been committed?

Mr. Robson: It would have to be sold by a qualified person even then.

The Magistrates' Clerk (to witness): Where did defendant take the corrosive sublimate from?—Somewhere behind the counter.

Mr. Blackhurst, addressing the Court, said defendant was the son of the late Mr. W. Newsham, chemist, Moor Lane. He died a short time ago, and defendant had now gone in for photography. Newsham instructed him that Foulds called at his shop and inquired for some special photographic plates, and then asked if he could recommend anything for intensifying negatives. Defendant thereupon mentioned bichloride of mercury, and Foulds asked him to sell threepennyworth, which he did. Newsham, however, did not make a practice of selling it, having purchased it for his own use entirely. Why the Society should now proceed against his client under two summonses he could not

understand. Surely one was sufficient! Newsham regretted what had taken place, and promised, through him, not to offend again.

The Chairman: I presume if he sold it for photographic purposes he would not be exempt?

Mr. Robson: No, sir.

The Magistrates ordered defendant to pay a fine of 40s. and costs in the first case, and costs in the second. Mr. Robson asked for advocate's fee, and this was allowed.

High Court Cases.

MEDICINE-STAMP ACTS APPEALS.

In the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice on Tuesday, March 24, in the course of other business, an application was made to the Lord Chief Justice that a number of Inland Revenue cases under the Medicine-stamp Acts should be taken on Thursday. The application was made on behalf of the Attorney-General, and acceded to by his Lordship.

The following is the order of the day for March 26:—

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE'S COURT. DIVISIONAL COURT.—Before the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Wills, and Mr. Justice Channell, at 10.30: *Ex parte* motions. Crown paper. *Hudson v. Bridge*, part heard; *Farmer v. Glyn-Jones*; *Ransom v. Sanguinetti*; *Boots Cash Chemists v. Cowling*; *Beale v. Mayor, &c.*, of Tenterden; the *King v. Jj.* of the County of London; *Cook v. Clarebrough*; *Crow v. Davis*; *London School Board v. Fulham Borough Council*; *Margenson v. Tildsley*.

The hearing of the important appeals by the Board of Inland Revenue in the cases of *Farmer v. Glyn-Jones* and *Ransom v. Sanguinetti* commenced about 11 o'clock on Thursday morning and occupied the Court for about two hours. The epitomes of the proceedings which we give this week will be followed by verbatim reports of the arguments and judgments.

SPECIAL EXEMPTION AS TO CHEMISTS.

This was the subject of the first appeal (*Farmer v. Glyn-Jones*). In this case the Crown appealed, by way of ease stated, from a decision of Mr. Dickinson, the Magistrate sitting at Thames Police Court. It will be recollected that Mr. Glyn-Jones sold unstamped ammoniated tincture of quinine B.P., bearing a label which stated that it is "a well-known and highly recommended remedy for influenza and colds." His object was to determine the extent of the exemption granted by the schedule to the 1812 Act to chemists in respect to the sale of known and approved remedies. The case stated by the Magistrate was printed in the last volume of the *C. & D.*

The Solicitor-General and Mr. S. A. T. Rowlatt appeared for the Crown, in support of the appeal; and Mr. Asquith, K.C., Mr. H. D. Bonsey, and Mr. Galbraith represented the respondent.

The Solicitor-General contended that this mixture was not intended to come under the exemption, and argued the point at some length; when

The Lord Chief Justice said: If the respondent put simply "Ammoniated tincture of quinine" he could, you say, sell it without a stamp; but if he puts on "It is a highly efficacious remedy for influenza," it makes a difference!

The Solicitor-General: Yes. The whole point, said the learned counsel, was whether the respondent was to be considered, under the words of the Act, owner, maker, compounder, original or first vendor of the preparation. The Magistrate held that the respondent was not the original or first vendor. It was true he bought the tincture wholesale from somebody else, but if he recommended it by means of this label he became the original or first vendor of it in a dutiable condition.

The Lord Chief Justice: Are compound rhubarb pills in the Pharmacopœia? I suppose they are.

The Solicitor-General said he had taken a good many things in the Pharmacopœia, but never knew what was in them. (Laughter.)

The Lord Chief Justice: Supposing they said of compound rhubarb pills "good for the liver," does that make it a medicine requiring a stamp?

The Solicitor-General: Yes; because it makes it a remedy

for the relief or cure of a malady. If he recommends it for that purpose he turns an article which is not dutiable into a dutiable article.

Mr. Asquith submitted that the Magistrate had come to a right decision. The object of the Act appears to have been not to tax ordinary, but proprietary medicines, for which the original or first vendor claimed some occult secret. It was not intended to include such articles as this, which was a well-known, old-established medicine with a formula in the British Pharmacopœia. The respondent was not the original or first vendor of ammoniated tincture of quinine. He then read sections of the Acts of George III. to prove that the dutiable article must be the drug or medicine contained in the packet. Section 3 of the 1802 Act states that all rates and duties are to be levied on the owners or proprietors, &c., of such "drugs," and the word "thereof" occurring in the various sections must mean the drug itself, and not the package as the Solicitor-General argued. He proceeded to give a history of the inception of the Act, showing how at first it appeared as if all medicines were to be stamped, but this was subsequently cut down and a definite schedule added. From the first a special exemption was given to chemists, and he spoke of the absurdity of applying the words "mixing, compounding, or vending" to anything but the medicine itself.

The Lord Chief Justice: Of course. You cannot mix or compound a bottle or a box.

Mr. Justice Channell: Then you say that the original vendor means somebody else than the chemist.

Mr. Asquith: Yes; the chemist is clearly distinguished from the "original makers, vendors, or proprietors."

The Solicitor-General, replying, argued that it was not the drug itself that was taxable, but the drug with the recommending label placed upon it. Section 3 of the 1802 Act makes it clear that the duty is payable by the person who puts on the label; the medicine becomes taxable when the label is put upon it. He reminded their Lordships that the 1785 Act required the tax to be paid upon all remedies, and the same Act exempted chemists to a certain extent, but not when they recommended the remedies.

At this point Mr. Justice Wills wished to know if any part of the 1812 Act had been repealed, and the Solicitor-General mentioned one part; whereupon the whole question as to how much of the Acts is in force was discussed by Bench and Bar, but the information given was hazy. Mr. Justice Wills also recalled the statement that if a man sells, say, a gallon bottle of a dutiable article he has to stamp it, and if it is again put up in small bottles each bottle has to be stamped.

The Solicitor-General assented, and proceeded to reply to Mr. Asquith's statement that in this case Mr. Glyn-Jones was not the original or first vendor of the remedy, his reply being that Mr. Glyn-Jones was the original or first vendor of the dutiable article—that is, the tincture with the recommending label upon it. He argued that the word "thereof" in the sections refers to such dutiable article.

Mr. Justice Wills remarked that Mr. Asquith had referred to the dictum "Once taxable, always taxable." How would that apply to Cockle's pills—an old medicine? He did not know whether the original vendor could be found.

The Solicitor-General said the dictum still applies, and Cockle's pills will also be liable by whomsoever made. He then took the case of foreign medicines, to show that the original or first vendor means the person who first puts the article on the market in a dutiable condition. It could mean nothing else as regards foreign medicines, and the same, he argued, must apply to chemists who put a recommending label on articles otherwise not taxable.

Mr. Justice Channell remarked that this ignored the whole point: Does the article sold here come within the exemption? Taking the Solicitor-General's definition of the word "thereof" he read the exemption and said it seemed to him that it means the medicine itself.

The Solicitor-General contended that the word "thereof" in the exemption means exactly the same as in the 1802 Act, Section 3.

Mr. Justice Channell: Then you make it absolute nonsense.

The Lord Chief Justice said he followed the Solicitor-General's argument, but if he looked at the charging words in the 1812 Act he would see where the difference comes in.

The Solicitor-General argued this, and came back to his old point about labelling, saying that the exemption given to chemists is that certain medicines sold by them are not taxable until they are labelled with a recommendation.

Mr. Justice Channell here remarked: "You mean that 'thereof' is the thing."

The Solicitor-General: "Thereof" means the bottle with the label.

Mr. Justice Channell: I beg your pardon, I took it up in a different sense.

The Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wills further conversed in regard to the matter, and finally the Solicitor-General (after prompting from his junior) clinched his argument by saying that if the article had not been labelled "Ammoniated tincture of quinine," but simply "A well-known and highly-recommended remedy for colds and influenza," it would have been taxable.

This was all the argument, and the Lord Chief Justice said: "We shall consider this."

"DELIGHTFULLY SOOTHING."

THE appeal on behalf of the Board of Inland Revenue in Mr. Sanguinetti's case did not occupy the Court long. The Solicitor-General recited the facts of the case, which were that Mr. Sanguinetti sold a box of pastilles labelled "Purc Gum Pastilles. Influenza. Delightfully soothing to singers and public speakers." They were not stamped, and the Magistrates refused to convict. Some humour passed between Bench and Bar about influenza, and after this blew over the Lord Chief Justice asked: "Why is 'influenza' put there at all, unless it is to call attention?" To this the Solicitor-General replied that it could only mean that this was a pure gum pastille for influenza.

Mr. Asquith, in reply, said there was no dutiable recommendation on the label, which simply said that the pastilles are soothing to singers and public speakers, which experience does not come within the Act at all.

The Lord Chief Justice hereupon made a jocular remark about public speakers being an ailment, and Mr. Justice Wills capped that by saying there is such a disease as *cacoëthes loquendi*.

The Lord Chief Justice: Perhaps these pastilles might cure *obiter dicta*? (Laughter.)

Mr. Asquith, resuming, said: The question is, Does the mere use of the word "influenza" mean that it is anything more than a kind of pastille? That is all.

The Lord Chief Justice: "We are of opinion that the appeal must succeed. What meaning can the word on the label have unless that the pastilles are good for influenza? The Magistrates ought to have convicted."

The Solicitor-General asked for an order accordingly, and this was granted, with costs.

VINEGAR OF SQUILLS.

THE hearing of the appeal in the case of Hudson v. Bridge took place in the Lord Chief Justice's Court on March 24 and 25, before the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Wills, and Mr. Justice Channell.

Mr. Horace Avory, K.C. (instructed by Mr. Kirby, of Neve, Beck & Kirby), appeared for appellant (Mr. S. C. Hudson, chemist and druggist, Green Lanes, Tottenham), and Mr. Compton Smith was for the respondent.

Mr. Avory said it was an appeal against the decision of the Tottenham Magistrates in a case heard by them under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts for the sale of vinegar of squill, in which there was a question of law to be decided as to whether the analyst's certificate was good, whether there was any standard for the article in question, and whether there had been prejudice to the purchaser.

As Mr. Avory was suffering from slight illness, which made speaking difficult, Mr. Compton Smith, at the request of the Lord Chief Justice, read the opening statement detailing the circumstances of the case, the findings of the Magistrates, and the contentions of the defence, as set forth in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of May 10, 1902, pages 727 and 728. These are briefly:—

Before the Justices of Middlesex, sitting at Tottenham, an information was preferred by Arthur Liddell Bridge, under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, for that S. C. Bridge unlawfully sold to his prejudice vinegar of squills which was deficient to the extent of 40 per cent. in acetic acid. At the

hearing of the information on May 1, 1902, the appellant was convicted, and fined 10s. and costs. The appellant now appealed against that decision. The Magistrates stated that the public analyst gave a certificate stating that in his opinion the sample was deficient in acetic acid to the extent of 40 per cent.; that this opinion was based on the fact that the sample contained only 25 per cent. of acetic acid, and according to the appellant not more than 3.89 of acetic acid remained in the newly finished drug when properly compounded. A further gradual diminution of acetic acid took place under any conditions, but which was more or less rapid according to the care used in storage, and arose from a form of decomposition which produced fungoid growth, also from evaporation, and possibly also from acetylation due to the presence of glucosides and calcium salts. It was not possible to determine by analysis whether the deficiency of acetic acid arose from imperfect compliance with the prescribed process of manufacture or from subsequent diminution, and the whole deficiency found in the sample in question might have been caused by the process of decomposition if sufficiently advanced. Evidence was also stated to have been adduced on the part of the appellant that the disappearance of acetic acid from the drug was immaterial, as its only purpose was to extract the medicinal properties from the squills. The decomposition to which vinegar of squills was liable was not such a kind as to render the article incapable of accurate analysis, and in that respect differed from the decomposition of milk, butter, and the like.

The Justices were of opinion that the vinegar of squills was an article liable to decomposition, but that such decomposition was not decomposition within the meaning of the schedule to the Act, and therefore the certificate of the analysis was valid; that there was a standard of the quantity of acetic acid which should be present in the drug, and that an offence had been committed.

This read Mr. Avory proceeded to point out that in the schedule to the Act of 1875 it was laid down in a note that in the case of milk, butter, or any such article liable to decomposition, the analyst is required specially to report whether any change had taken place in the composition of the article that would interfere with the analysis. In this case no such report appeared in the certificate, and the magistrates had ruled that the decomposition that had taken place (and which was admitted by the analyst in evidence) was not such as to make the analysis untrustworthy. Mr. Avory contended that it was not sufficient for them to proceed on such a finding. It was for the analyst himself to declare that. The only way for them to get over that difficulty would have been to say that the note to the schedule does not apply to any decomposition except in such articles as milk and butter. They might say the Act was constructed in that limited sense, but even then that would not rid them of the statutory requirement that the analyst should make the statement on his certificate.

Mr. Justice Channell: The question is whether they are right in their opinion as to what decomposition really is. They might think it was putrefaction or something like that.

Mr. Avory: Quite so; and I think the paragraph in which the analyst states that fungoid growth was present gets over that. In this case there was no mere decomposition arising from evaporation, and the Justices had no right to say that because they thought there was no hindrance to the analysis it was not necessary for the analyst to say so. With regard to the question of standard, the case of Dickens v. Randerson had decided that in the case of an article specified in the British Pharmacopœia the B.P. must be taken as the standard for that article. But this was a case where the standard of the drug is not specified in the B.P.

The Lord Chief Justice: Is the British Pharmacopœia the standard by Act of Parliament, or why do they think it is the standard?

Mr. Justice Channell: I think they mean that the purchaser does not get what he demands unless it is made according to the Pharmacopœia.

Mr. Avory then read the section in the Medical Act authorising the compilation and publication of the British Pharmacopœia by the General Medical Council. He then proceeded to argue that there was all the distinction in the world between the description of how the article was to be made according to the Pharmacopœia and the description of

how the thing was to be tested. For instance, in the B.P. the method for preparing acetum scillæ is given, but no characters or tests, whereas acidum aceticum and the dilute acid as well have elaborate "characters and tests" tacked on to them.

The Lord Chief Justice: Just so, Mr. Avory; you mean that there are a number of things in the Pharmacopœia, some of which they are told how to make and others they are told how to test when made.

Mr. Avory: Yes, my Lord, and in this case the only object of the use of acetic acid is to extract the squills.

The Lord Chief Justice: Supposing all the acetic acid was taken from the finished product, what would the drug then be? But I suppose the answer to that would be that it would not be a "vinegar" then.

Mr. Avory: In the case of *Dickens v. Randerson* the article in dispute was mercurial ointment. In that case, if made according to the Pharmacopœia, mercurial ointment ought to contain 48 per cent. of mercury. There was no such specific test in this case, and no suggestion had been made that the acetum scillæ was not prepared according to the Pharmacopœia.

Mr. Justice Channell: Then the real question between you appears to be whether 3.89 per cent. should be contained in the finished product.

Mr. Avory: Yes; the appellants contend that not more than 3.89 per cent. remains in the finished article. No one in the ordinary course of things could get acetum scillæ containing the percentage of acetic acid required in this case.

The Lord Chief Justice: They might ask for "vinegar of squills made yesterday." (Laughter.)

Mr. Avory: True, my Lord, or "vinegar of squills freshly macerated." He then went on to say that there appeared to be a confusion in the minds of the Magistrates, as shown in their findings. They say that there is a standard of acetic acid to be present in acetum scillæ, but they do not say when, whether when freshly made or when sold to the purchaser. He contended that the percentage of acetic acid alleged could only apply to the newly finished preparation. With regard to prejudice to the purchaser, it had not been shown that the article in question was of inferior medicinal properties.

The Lord Chief Justice: What is this vinegar of squills for, Mr. Avory? You might take some; it might do you good. (Laughter.)

On the resumption of the case on Thursday morning, the Lord Chief Justice did not think it necessary to decide whether the Justices were right in holding that the certificate of the analyst was valid and sufficient, because he thought the second objection was a fatal one. The second objection was raised in this way—whether the Justices were right in holding on the facts stated that there was any standard for the percentage of acetic acid to be present in vinegar of squills, and that there was a sale to the prejudice of the purchaser. The Magistrates had excluded from their consideration that which they ought to have considered. He was of opinion that there was no material evidence that the purchaser had demanded vinegar of squills with the proportion of acetic acid which would be present in new vinegar of squills, but which might be absent if it were kept for a certain time. The hypothetical standard which the Bench had set up for the purpose of seeing whether an offence had been committed was not the standard that ought to be set up in favour of the man who asked to be supplied with vinegar of squills. He was of opinion certainly, on the second ground, that the conviction could not be supported.

Mr. Justice Wills and Mr. Justice Channell concurred, and the appeal was accordingly allowed.

BOOTS CASH CHEMISTS v. COWLING.

THIS case was called immediately before luncheon. It was a case stated by Mr. d'Eyncourt on questions of law under Section 6 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, relating to the sale of methylated liniment of soap. The appellants (Boots Cash Chemists (Southern), Limited) were convicted, and adjudged to pay a penalty of 20*l.* and 10*l.* costs. The case set out that the appellants were a limited company. On August 22, 1901, Clara Herbert, as agent for Cowling, purchased at their shop 167 Upper Street, Islington, 6 oz. of liniment of soap, which the analyst afterwards

found to be made with methylated spirit. The name upon the shop was Day's Metropolitan Drug Company (Limited), and that was continued until the name of the appellants was substituted. The wrapper in which the liniment was handed to the purchaser had the same name upon it, while the invoice was headed "Day's Metropolitan Drug Company (Limited), in connection with Boots Cash Chemists (Limited)," but the receipt was signed for Day's Company only. It was contended, on behalf of the appellants, that on August 22, 1901, they were not the owners of the business or occupiers of the premises, and were not, therefore, the sellers of the liniment to respondent, and that no offence had been committed by them. The Magistrate held that the appellants were the true owners of the business at the date in question, and that Day's Company were their agents, and that on that date they sold the article to the respondent. On behalf of the appellants evidence was tendered to prove that there was a commercial standard for liniment of soap different from that prescribed by the B.P. The Magistrate refused that evidence. The questions for the opinion of the Court were (1) whether the Magistrate was right in holding that there was a sale of the liniment to the respondent by the appellants for which the appellants could be convicted, and (2) whether he was right in refusing to receive the evidence tendered on behalf of the appellants that there was a commercial standard for liniment of soap different from that prescribed by the British Pharmacopœia.

Mr. Asquith, Q.C., Mr. Macmorran, K.C., and Mr. Bonsey appeared for the appellants; Mr. Danckwerts, K.C., and Mr. Newton Crane were counsel for the respondent, Cowley.

Mr. Asquith spoke on the points described.

Mr. Danckwerts, for the respondent, contended that if a man asked for a drug which was in the B.P., he was to have that which was prescribed in the B.P., and that if people wanted to sell something different they must call it by a different name.

Mr. Bonsey, in reply, said that a chemist was not bound to sell only those things in the B.P. The B.P. varied from time to time; a number of things which had been in common use were imported into it. Was it to be said that because an article got into the B.P., its sale as a commercial article was to be destroyed? His clients were prepared to show that in places like the London Hospital, liniment of soap was made in the same way as that sold in this case, and that there was an article, well known as liniment of soap, which was not made as prescribed by the B.P.

The Lord Chief Justice said that upon the first point they had no doubt. They did not think the case required further consideration. It was clear that from June the business was for some purpose being carried on by the appellant company, and he thought there was evidence that the stock of the particular drugs in question belonged to them. With regard to the other part of the case, he thought it should go back for the Magistrate to receive such evidence as might be tendered, whatever the probable result might be, and the ultimate effect of it upon this conviction must be further considered. The costs of the proceedings would abide the event.

A SOAP-POWDER CASE.

IN the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice on Friday, before Mr. Justice Grantham and a common jury, the case of *Bracey v. Bartelt* was heard. It was an action for breach of contract as to the supply of soap-powder, the goods, it was alleged, not being equal to sample. Mr. Rugg, K.C., and Mr. Ormsby were counsel for plaintiff, and Mr. Forte, K.C., and Mr. Gregory for the defendant. It appears, from counsel's statement and evidence, that plaintiff had bought large quantities of Polymain D soap-powder and Polysulphin B soap-powder from defendant between 1895 and 1899, and it had given satisfaction until 1899, when plaintiff received numerous complaints from her customers of injury to garments, &c., which had been sent to the laundry and were returned with holes in them and discoloured. As a result, plaintiff lost many of her most valuable customers. She therefore claimed damages. The defendant denied that the powder had caused the injuries to garments, and counterclaimed for 145*l.* for goods supplied. Amongst the witnesses for plaintiff was Mr. Lucas, an analytical chemist, who said he had analysed the washing-powder, and found its components were principally washing-

soda, with 2 per cent. of soap and a small trace of pearl-ash. Its value would be from 4*l.* to 5*l.* per ton. His Lordship said he observed that 10*l.* per ton had been charged for the washing-powder, and, after some other evidence, he suggested that the parties should arrange terms, and that a juror should be withdrawn. After a consultation this course was adopted, and Mr. Forte stated that terms had been arranged, which would be endorsed on counsel's briefs. His Lordship expressed his satisfaction at the result.

ASBESTINE NIGHT-LIGHTS.

IN the Chancery Division on March 20, Mr. Justice Buckley had before him a motion by the defendants in the action of the Asbestine Safety-light Company *v.* Ozolite (Limited), by which they sought to restrain the plaintiffs until the trial from issuing circulars to their customers stating that the lamps of the defendants were an infringement of the plaintiffs' patent. Mr. Moulton, K.C., who (with Mr. Ashton and Mr. H. Moulton) appeared in support of the motion, said the action was brought to restrain an alleged infringement of Letters Patent No. 14,098 of 1901, which are for a night-light, or lamp, consisting of a tin box containing salt, soaked with petroleum, the box being perforated at the bottom to allow of the petroleum being absorbed, and having an asbestos wick passing through the top. The real claim was for the use of salt as an absorbent of petroleum. Mr. T. Terrell, K.C., who (with Mr. C. Terrell) appeared for the plaintiffs, said he was willing to alter the circular so as to say "a lamp which we are advised is an infringement of our patent." Mr. Moulton was content with that, and the matter accordingly dropped in the usual way.

FELS-NAPTHA SOAP.

THE action of Fels *v.* Hedley & Co. (Limited) was disposed of by Mr. Justice Byrne last week. The plaintiffs, who are the proprietors of "Fels-Naptha" soap, sought to restrain defendants from selling "Ladybird-Naptha" soap. After hearing much evidence, his Lordship, in giving judgment, said the question of fact to be decided was whether the defendants had endeavoured to pass off their goods as those of the plaintiffs by means of misrepresentation. About February, 1901, the plaintiffs introduced into England a soap to which they gave the denomination "Fels-Naptha," Fels being the name of the manufacturer, and Naptha being descriptive of the ingredient contained in the soap, and forming an important ingredient from its cleansing qualities. They advertised this enormously, and they had proved that they had very large sales. For nearly a year and a half there was only one naphtha soap, and then other manufacturers, finding a demand had arisen for soap of this nature, determined to bring out a naphtha soap, and plaintiffs now claimed to be entitled to restrain the sale of such soaps, on the ground that the public would be deceived into thinking that when purchasing defendants' soap they were really getting the plaintiffs'. The question was whether plaintiffs were entitled to the use of the word "naphtha" as against other manufacturers. He did not think there was any similarity between the two wrappers. The plaintiffs had not succeeded in proving that naphtha soap had got to acquire such a meaning in the market as to indicate their goods to the exclusion of those of other makers, and, as the word was clearly distinctive of the article, the defendants had not done more than in law they were entitled to do. In these circumstances the plaintiffs failed, and the action must be dismissed, with costs.

SLANDERING BOVRIL.

THE action brought by Bovril (Limited) against an advertisement-canvasser, name Dillon, for 1,000*l.* damages for an alleged slander, came on for hearing in the Cork City Assize Court on March 21. The facts of the case were briefly stated in the *C. & D.*, February 14, page 265. Defendant was alleged to have said that he had been poisoned by partaking of some bovril purchased at a Cork public-house. He denied using the words complained of, and pleaded that if the words had been uttered it was not with malicious intent, and that the references to bovril were made on privileged occasions. Plaintiffs' counsel having stated his case, called witnesses, among them Mr. Colwell, who analysed the remains of the bovril and found it free from ptomaines. As

bovril contains 10 per cent. of salt, ptomaines could not develop, even on keeping or exposure.

Mr. Bourke (for the plaintiffs) at this stage asked his Lordship for a direction.

His Lordship said that, so far as he could see, it was a case for a direction. The plaintiffs had now had a full opportunity of explaining the mistake under which the defendant laboured, and, it might be, they had sufficiently attained their object instead of having a verdict. His Lordship thought the object of the plaintiffs had been attained. From the evidence of the plaintiffs' witnesses it would appear that the illness of the defendant was not attributable to the bovril he took. A verdict for the defendant, with costs, was then given.

RHODAMINE DYE.

IN the Court of Appeal on Wednesday, March 25, before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Romer and Cozens-Hardy, the case of *Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik v. the Chemische Fabrik* was down for hearing on an appeal by the defendants from an order of Mr. Justice Joyce, who had declined to stay the action and has refused to discharge an order for the service of a writ out of the jurisdiction upon the defendants. Upon the case being called on it was intimated that Mr. Asquith, who had been retained for the appellants, was not then ready to proceed, and their Lordships directed the case to stand over for a week, the defendants to pay the costs occasioned by the adjournment.

Medicine-stamp Acts.

A BOLTON CASE.

EDWARD FORBES, chemist and druggist, of 65 Newport Street, Bolton (where one of the oldest and most popular businesses in the town has been carried on for many years), was to have appeared before the Bolton Borough Magistrates on Thursday, March 19, on the four following charges: that he—

(1) Did utter, vend, and expose to sale a box containing pink ointment without the paper cover, wrapper, and label—provided by the Commissioners of the Inland Revenue and duly stamped for denoting the duty-charge on such box—being properly pasted, stuck, and affixed thereto, whereby for such offence he has forfeited the sum of 10*l.*, on September 23, 1902.

(2) Did utter, &c., a bottle of Indrach without, &c., on October 3, 1902.

(3) Did utter, &c., expectorant cough-linctus without, &c., on October 3, 1902.

(4) Did utter, &c., Dr. Rothwell's kidney-and-liver cure without, &c., on September 23, 1902.

The Magistrates on the bench were the Mayor (Alderman John Miles), the Deputy-Mayor (Alderman Wm. Nicholson), Alderman J. W. Brown, Messrs. W. E. Walker and J. Sherry.

The case was called by Detective Smith, who announced to the Bench that cases 12 to 15 on the list, against Edward Forbes, were withdrawn.

Mr. Thos. Shorrocks (Deputy Magistrates' Clerk): They are all settled, sir.

The Mayor: All settled?

Mr. Shorrocks: Yes, sir.

The Mayor: They are discharged.

That was all. No one in court learned why.

SUMMONS WITHDRAWN.

MR. G. S. BOUTALL, chemist, Southampton Row, Russell Square, was summoned to appear before Mr. Fenwick at Bow Street Police Court, on March 26, to answer a complaint made against him by the Inland Revenue authorities for selling without a stamp goods liable to duty. When the case was called there was no response, the summons having been withdrawn.

Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs Act, 1893.

IN the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice on Wednesday, March 25, the case of *Korten v. West Sussex County Council* came before the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Wills, and Mr. Justice Channell, sitting as a Divisional Court. This was an information preferred by the West Sussex County Council against the appellant, charging that

certain persons trading as the Chemical-works, on March 8, sold to the Sheppey Glue-works, for use as a fertiliser of the soil, 17 tons of Thomas's phosphate powder, and unlawfully caused or permitted an invoice or description of the same to be given to the purchaser which was false in a material particular to the prejudice of the purchaser, in that it described the article as containing 38 to 45 per cent. of phosphates, and that the appellant did aid and abet the procuring of such offence. The appellant is the managing director of a company registered in Germany, but not in England, and the first point raised by Mr. Avory was that the condition precedent of the Statute requiring that there should be an analysis by the district analyst had not been complied with, and, secondly, that there was no evidence that the appellant knew that the invoice was false. Counsel for the appellant contended that it was clear the Statute meant to draw a distinction between a mere breach of warranty and the criminal offence of causing or permitting an invoice to be false in a material particular. Causing an invoice to be false, he submitted, involved knowing on the part of the person who sent out the invoice that it was false; in fact, a guilty mind was necessary.

Mr. Horace Avory, K.C., and Mr. K. Chalmers appeared for the appellant; Mr. Herbert Smith for the respondents.

The Lord Chief Justice said that the point as to the necessity of the samples being taken in a particular way as a condition precedent to the prosecution, in his opinion, failed. After consideration, he thought the Act intended that the *prima-facie* description of the percentage should be a warranty, and that it would be an offence if the invoice contained a warranty that was false. The conditions printed at the back were that if the analysis should be below the minimum percentage of total phosphates the seller should make a *pro-rata* allowance. That, however, was not sufficient to negative the view that there was a warranty on the face of the invoice that there was a minimum of 38 per cent., and did not prevent that guarantee or warranty from being an invoice or description false in a material particular. As to the point whether it was necessary there should be evidence of the person knowing of the sending out of this particular invoice, or knowing that the description was false, he came to the conclusion that there was evidence on which the appellant could be convicted. The Act was passed for the protection of purchasers who would not be able to analyse the goods, and it was a statutory duty that an invoice should be sent stating the name of the article and what was at least the percentage of the phosphates contained in the article. Persons who in the course of their business caused or "permitted" to be sent out an invoice which was in fact false were guilty of the offence. In this case he came to the conclusion that there was evidence upon which the tribunal could come to the conclusion that the manager had caused it or permitted it, and therefore the appeal must be dismissed.

Mr. Justice Wills and Mr. Justice Channell also delivered judgments, but came to the same conclusion.

The appeal was therefore dismissed.

Dentists Act.

A ONE-MAN COMPANY.

At Bow Street Police Court on Wednesday, March 25, John Panhans, 60 Gower Street, W.C., was summoned for infringing the Dentists Act by using certain descriptions implying that he was a registered and duly qualified dentist. Mr. Turner supported the three summonses on behalf of the British Dental Association; Mr. Arthur Newton defended.

Mr. Turner said the defendant was an Austrian subject. He was fined some time ago for calling himself "Zahnarzt" (the German equivalent for dentist). He then started the West Central Dental Institute (Limited) at 60 Gower Street, and described himself as managing director. He advertised in a German paper circulated in London. He announced that operations were performed (gas, cocaine, &c., being used) at reasonable charges. A private inquiry agent was sent to him at the Institute. He was seen by the defendant, who did something to one of his teeth, for which he charged him 2s. 6d. He also made an appointment with him with respect to some artificial teeth. That appointment was not kept, and the defendant wrote to the agent, on the Institute paper,

asking what would be the best time for seeing him. It was clear, said counsel, from the decision given in the E-skel-Paget case, that the defendant had infringed the law. The company was a one-man company. The nominal capital was 1,000l. The defendant held fifty shares, his wife had ten, and five other persons had one each.

Evidence was called to support this statement.

Mr. Newton contended that counsel on the other side was perfectly wrong in the opinion he had arrived at with regard to company law. It had been ruled in the High Court that if a man held the whole of the shares in a particular company that did not disentitle him to the protection of the law.

The evidence included that of Mr. James Grant, a registered dentist, in the employ of the West Central Dental Institute (Limited) as manager at a salary of 2l. 10s. a week and a commission.

After hearing counsel, the Magistrate (Mr. Marsham) said he regarded the defendant's conduct as an attempt to evade the Act. Defendant was the man who carried on the business. On the first summons he imposed a fine of 8l., and 5l. 5s. costs, and 2s. costs in each of the other two.

In answer to Mr. Newton, the Magistrate said he would state a case if requested to do so.

Not Keeping Open Shop?

In the Aberdeen Sheriff Court on March 20, before Sheriff Henderson Begg, the record was closed in an action brought by Mrs. Isabella Cruickshank, widow, 59 High Street, Old Aberdeen, against John Alexander, chemist and druggist, 626 King Street, Aberdeen, praying the Court to order the defender to open the shop 57 High Street, Old Aberdeen, and to carry on in that shop in the usual and customary manner, and during the customary hours observed by defender prior to February 19, 1903, or during such hours as the Court may determine, the business of a chemist and druggist until the expiry of the lease at Whitsunday, 1904, or alternatively to order the defender to use the premises as a chemist and druggist's shop only during the currency of the lease; to order defender to remove from the door and window of the shop all bills and placards having the following intimation: "Retail-business transferred to my new premises in King Street, opposite Old Aberdeen Public School," or to pay pursuer 50l.; and to interdict defender from using the premises for any purpose other than for a chemist and druggist's shop, or for carrying on the ordinary business of a chemist and druggist.

Failure.

Re TOM BROWN & Co., Wolsingham, Wholesale and Retail Chemists and Druggists.—At Durham County Court, on March 17, the Official Receiver (Mr. J. A. Longden) made application to Judge O'Connor, K.C., to nominate and appoint some other person than himself as liquidator in the winding-up of this company. An order for the winding-up was made at the Durham Court on December 16 last. In his report the Official Receiver stated that the company was registered on March 4, 1899, for the purpose of carrying on the business of wholesale and retail chemists and druggists and drysalters, at Wolsingham. The authorised capital of the company was fixed at 500l. The subscribed capital amounted to 425l. The assets of the company were 239l. 8s. 2d., although this was probably an excessive estimate of the realisable value. The liabilities of the company were, unsecured creditors 829l. 7s. 8d., fully secured creditors 435l., and preferential creditors 2l. 17s. 6d.

Judge O'Connor, after perusing the various documents filed, said the company was a one-man company, an institution which it was very hard to believe the legislature ever contemplated authorising. After dealing with the affairs of the company in detail, his Honour said, with all due respect to the Official Receiver's representations, he could not help thinking the facts furnished excellent grounds for leaving the task of liquidation in his experienced hands. He had behind him all the authority, all the power, and all the experience of the Board of Trade, and the Board of Trade was an important department of administration which was charged by Parliament with very important duties in connection with commercial morality. He did not think he could set aside the desire of the creditors and contributories that the Official Receiver should act as liquidator.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: March 26.

WE have to report a very quiet week so far as actual business done in the drug and chemical markets is concerned. There was a meeting of the glycerin Convention on Wednesday, but it was decided to make no alteration in the official prices. An advance is expected in cocaine, owing to the higher prices paid recently for crude and a better demand for hydrochloride. Senega keeps firm and stocks light; arrivals of cascara sagrada have brought about a decline in current quotations, although well-matured bark is firmly held, being scarce. Cod-liver oil continues a feature, and prices have further advanced. Sugar-of-milk is dearer, owing to an increased demand and a continued advance in Germany. East Indian tamarinds are also held for higher prices. The higher prices asked for citric acid have stopped business to a great extent. Quinine is a dead letter, and prices are rather easier in second-hands. Opium is very quiet. In essential oils, peppermint is quiet, with prices in buyers' favour. Lemongrass is held for higher prices on the spot, owing to continued scarcity; and citronella is steady, shipments from Ceylon being rather less than last year. Endeavours are being made to advance the price of lemon in Messina, but the heavy stocks there make it difficult. Star aniseed is rather lower. The following table shows the principal changes of the week:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Ammonia sulphate	Golden seal	Acid, citric	Cascara
Arrowroot	Lemon-juice	Oil, anise star	sagrada
Isinglass	(Eng.)	Oil, castor	Cinnamon-
Oil, cod-liver	Lime-juice	Pot. cyanide	chips
Oil, lemongrass	(W.I.)	Vanilla	Oil, peppermint
Shellac	Ginger (Jam.)		
Sugar of milk			
Tamarinds (E.I.)			

Java-quinine Tender.

The result of the annual tender held at Batavia on March 25 is as follows:—Of 2,508 kilos. Ed. II. offered, 93 kilos. were sold at an average of 20d. per kilo. (about equal to a unit of 7½ cents Amsterdam), against 18d. per kilo. at the previous tender. The next tender will take place on April 29.

Adulterated Cod-liver Oil.

As might have been expected, the recent advance in the price of Norwegian cod-liver oil and the scarcity of the article have prompted many dealers to take "advantage" of the situation, and the American market is now flooded with spurious and adulterated oil. The so-called Newfoundland oil is being offered very freely, and a good deal of it has been sold to the trade. It may be that there is some Newfoundland oil that will answer to the tests for a pure cod-liver oil, but it is very difficult to procure such a specimen. Most of the Newfoundland oil sold in the New York market comes from the coasts of Maine and Massachusetts, where the sporty "moss bunker," or menhaden, and the festive seal hold high carnival until the arrival of the "cod-liver-oil" fleet. In other words, the Newfoundland cod-liver oil is largely a

mixture of seal and menhaden oils with very little of the oil of the cod's liver. This oil is sometimes sold "straight," but more frequently mixed with varying proportions of Norwegian oil. There is, moreover, a steady demand for empty Norwegian containers, which are refilled with the adulterated oil and sold as high-grade Norwegian. Just at present this is a very profitable side-line for certain parties.

Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, March 26:—Cod-liver oil, cevadilla-seed, agar-agar, and Japanese wax are all firm. Peppermint oil is dull.

NEW YORK, March 26:—Business here is fairly active. Opium is easier at \$2.97 for case lots. Cod-liver oil is higher, at \$105 per barrel. Buchu is easier, at 23c.; ipecac. is dull, at \$1.40; menthol is firm, at \$6.25. Curaçao aloes is easier, at 13c.; and peppermint oil is easy, at \$3.50 per lb.

BERGEN, March 26:—The total catch of cod for all Norway since the beginning of the new fishing now amounts to 7,229,000, against 20,278,000 for the corresponding period of 1902. This has yielded 999 barrels of steam-refined oil, as compared with 11,568 barrels at the same time last year. The stormy weather continues to impede the fishing, and holders are now asking 500s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen, for best Lofoten non-congealing oil. [Of the above quantity of oil about 450 barrels were produced during November and December last year, and have since been exported.—Ed.]

Heavy Chemicals.

The continued fair and improved demand is well maintained in the heavy-chemical market, and the briskness applies both to home and foreign trade. Values are practically firm all round, with, however, few changes of actual importance.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is again firmer, and quotations show a further important advance. Still higher figures appear probable. Nearest at present are: Beekton May, 13l. 5s.; Beekton terms, 13l. to 13l. 2s. 6d.; London, 13l. 2s. 6d. to 13l. 5s.; Hull, 13l. to 13l. 2s. 6d.; and Leith, owing to scarcity, 13l. 7s. 6d. per ton.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—Caustic soda, all strengths are in good average request, and quotations for prompt and forward are steadily maintained; 76 to 77 per cent., 10l. 10s. to 10l. 12s. 6d. per ton; 70 per cent., 9l. 15s. to 9l. 17s. 6d.; and 60 per cent., 8l. 15s. to 8l. 17s. 6d. Bleaching-powder, on contract, is moving very steadily, but new business of moment is not extensive. Price varies from about 3l. 15s. to 4l. 10s. per ton for softwood casks, f.o.r.; f.o.b. Tyne or Liverpool, 5s. per ton extra. Ammonia alkali maintains a steady position at 4l. 10s. to 4l. 15s. per ton, in bags, f.o.r. at works. Bicarbonate of soda without change at 6l. 7s. 6d. to 6l. 15s. per ton, in large casks, and 6l. 15s. to 7l. 2s. 6d. per ton, in 1-cwt. kegs, f.o.b. Liverpool. Soda-crystals firm, and in specially good demand for home considering the season; f.o.b. Tyne, 62s. 6d., and f.o.b. Liverpool, 67s. 6d. per ton. Saltecake has, perhaps, a shade better tone, but there is not much doing in it; value is nominally about 18s. to 21s. per ton, f.o.r., in bulk. Chlorates of potash and soda are still without life at 2½d. to 2¾d. per lb. Yellow prussiates of potash and soda without improvement at 5d. per lb. and 3½d. to 4d. per lb. respectively. Sulphate of soda in fair request at 27s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. per ton, f.o.r., in bags. Hyposulphite of soda moving steadily, and well maintained in value; 6-8-cwt. casks, 5l. 5s. to 5l. 15s. per ton, f.o.r. or f.o.b., and 1-cwt. kegs, 6l. to 7l. 10s. per ton, according to quality and quantity. Silicates of soda in steady demand at late rates: 140° Tw., 4l. 2s. 6d. to 4l. 12s. 6d. per ton; 100° Tw., 3l. 12s. 6d. to 4l. 2s. 6d. per ton; and 75° Tw., 3l. 5s. to 3l. 15s. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool or Tyne, in usual casks.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, March 25.

CASTOR OIL is still featureless, at 2½d. to 2¾d. per lb. for good seconds Calcutta and the same price for first-pressure French, with 2½d. ruling for second-pressure French.

CHILLIES (SIERRA LEONE).—The value has advanced to 47s. 6d. per cwt., at which sales have been made.

GINGER (AFRICAN).—The movement in this continues, and in one day upwards of 40 tons were sold at prices ranging from 27s. to 27s. 6d. per cwt. Importers talk of still higher figures.

CARNAUBA WAX.—Twenty bags of grey sold at 55s. per cwt., while some low-quality yellow realised 72s. 6d.

BEEWAX.—Fourteen bags of Chilian sold at 7l. 15s. per cwt. and 1 bag at 8l.; 33 ballots of Gambia realised 7l. 2s. 6d.

ARSENIC is moving upwards, 12l. 5s. per ton now being the value for powdered white.

SULPHATE OF COPPER is steady, at 22l. 7s. 6d. to 22l. 10s. per ton.

GRAINS OF PARADISE.—Sixteen bags just imported offered at auction, but there were no bids. Importers ask 45s. per cwt.

CALABAR BEANS.—Several small lots have offered at auction, but no bids were forthcoming; 7d. to 8d. per lb. is spoken of as the value.

German Drug Market.

Hamburg, March 24.

Business in general is still quiet.

AGAR-AGAR is very firm and rising owing to higher quotations from abroad; 330m. per 100 kilos. is asked for prime.

ANTIMONY is a little firmer at 23m. per 100 kilos.

BALSAM PERU is quiet at 9½m. per kilo.

CAMPOR (REFINED) is unchanged but firm at 430m. per 100 kilos.

CANTHARIDES is tending upwards at 550m. per 100 kilos.

CASCARA SAGRADA is quiet at 100m. per 100 kilos.

CUMIN-SEED is firmer, Maltese being quoted 45m. and Mogador 40m. per 100 kilos.

ELEMI is firmer at 180m. per 100 kilos.

MENTHOL.—Quiet, and very little doing.

SUGAR-OF-MILK.—Offers are scarce at 100m. per 100 kilos.

SPERMACEI is quoted 110m. per 100 kilos.

WAX.—Japanese is extremely firm on the spot at 135m. per 100 kilos.

OILS (FIXED).—Castor is dull; first pressing in barrels is quoted 42m. per 100 kilos. for forward delivery. Cod-liver is very firm and scarce; non-congealing oil is quoted 350m. to 400m. per barrel. Linseed, spot, is scarce and firmer. Cotton and rape quiet. Chinese wood-oil is quoted 48m. per 100 kilos, spot.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Star-anise is quiet at 10½m. per kilo. Peppermint is flat at 18m. per lb. for HGH, spot, and Japanese demethylised at 21m. per kilo.

American Drug-market.

New York, March 17.

Business continues unusually brisk, and speculative movements are not at present in evidence. The market in general has an upward tendency and firm tone.

BISMUTH SALTS have advanced 60c., owing to the higher price of the metal. The subnitrate is now offering at \$2, and the carbonate at \$2.25.

BUCHU.—Short are firm at 26c. to 23c., and supplies are limited. The market is almost bare of the long variety, and prices have jumped to \$1.50.

COCAINE.—Competition between manufacturers is responsible for a decline to \$3.50 per oz.

COD LIVER OIL has sold in small lots up to \$80, and quotations for odd lots are now \$90 to \$100.

JAPAN WAX is firmer, and for goods on the spot 14c. is asked.

PEPPERMINT OIL is easier, most dealers having supplied their wants. Sales have been made at \$3.50, and more is offered at this figure.

CAMPOR.—Prices of refined have been advanced to 55½c. in barrel lots.

OPIUM is in fair demand at \$3 per lb. for case lots.

QUININE remains firm at unchanged prices. Second-hands quote German at 26½c. and Java at 25c.

SENEGAL.—The bulk of the supply is held at 85c. per lb., but dealers are not willing to pay this figure.

ACID, CITRIC.—The higher prices asked have prevented business to a great extent, and quotations are from 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 2½d. per lb.

ACID, TARTARIC.—Quiet at 1s. 0½d. for English on the spot, and 11¼d. to 1s. for foreign.

The exports of tartar and wine lees from Spain during 1902 were 10,051,817 kilos.; 1901, 10,530,032 kilos.; and 1900, 11,335,772 kilos.

ARROWROOT.—A more active market is reported, owing to the eruptions in St. Vincent, and several hundred barrels of medium to good manufacturing St. Vincent have been sold at from 1¼d. to 2¼d. per lb., and 3½d. for fine. At auction on Wednesday good St. Vincent was bought in at 4½d. per lb. in cases and 3¼d. in barrels. Bermuda was bought in at 1s. 4½d. per lb.

BUCHU.—The s.s. *Walmer Castle*, from Cape Town, has arrived with 68 bales, which are understood to be for this market. Holders remain firm at from 8¼d. to 9d. for round greenish.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—There have been some arrivals this week, including the *Simla* with 1,525 sacks, the *Mount Sterart* with 1,871 sacks, and the *Osborne* with 855 sacks, all from San Francisco; total, 4,251 sacks—say about

100 tons. The above consignment is mostly 1902 bark, and a fair proportion of it has been sold for arrival and will go into consumption. Importers are, however, willing to shade previous prices, and 50s., spot, is quoted for new bark, while for three to four year old, which is scarce, 52s. 6½d. is named. In New York a sale of 2,000 lbs. is reported at 13s., and the market there has an hardening tendency.

CHAMOMILES.—A good business is reported. Fair Belgian No. 1 is quoted 49s., c.i.f.

COCAINE.—In Hamburg, crude has advanced to 400m. There has been a fair business in hydrochloride, and it is quite anticipated an advance will take place.

COCOA-BUTTER.—The auction to be held at Amsterdam on April 7 will consist of 85 tons Van Houten's, 50 tons Bensdorp, 20 tons Helm, 16 tons de Jong, 3 tons Albrecht, 10 tons Mignon, 5 tons Mercuurstaaft, and 2½ tons foreign brand, while on the same date in London 100 tons Cadbury will be offered.

COPPER SULPHATE is firm at 22½ 10s. to 23½ per ton for Anchor brand, and 21½ for less-esteemed make.

The Currant Bank of Greece has made public its decision with regard to bids for the 1,000 tons of sulphate of copper (see *C. & D.* of January 10, page 65, and February 14, page 284), and rejects all offers on the ground that prices and terms submitted are not compatible with prevailing market conditions. The prices have not been made known, although it is understood that all bids were far in excess of the bids of last year. The only American firm that had a representative in the field prepared to meet the conditions was prevented from entering the contest at the last moment by the destruction of one of its largest plants. The American consul at Patras, who has taken a keen interest in the matter, states that it is to be regretted that other American firms should not have deemed it worth while to consider the proposition of the Currant Bank. There is no certain way of knowing the issue in such a case, but the facts indicate that any American firm which could have met the conditions could also have underbitten European firms and secured the contract, and this view may be strengthened by a comparison of the successful American bid with the European ones of last year, in which the American was \$5 per ton below the lowest European. The bank is now advertising for bids of any number of tons under 1,000, in the hope that it may procure the desired quantity at lower prices.

CREAM OF TARTAR is unaltered, 98-per-cent. powder being quoted 82s. to 83s., 95-per-cent. ditto 79s., and best white crystals 76s. 6½d. per cwt, spot.

GAMBIER.—Cubes are firm, with retail sales of good on the spot at 42s.

GAMBOGE.—The s.s. *Manila*, from Singapore, has brought 6 cases.

GENTIAN is obtainable at 20s., spot.

GLYCERIN.—There was a meeting of the Glycerin Convention on Wednesday of this week, but it was decided to make no alteration in the official prices, which remain on the basis of 67½d. per ton for chemically pure (s.g. 1.260) in tins and cases in 5-ton lots.

GOLDEN-SEAL is now quoted 2s. 4½d. per lb. net, being dearer.

IODINE.—The s.s. *Liguria*, from W.C.S. America, has brought 100 barrels to Liverpool.

ISINGLASS.—The periodical auctions were held on Tuesday, when about 640 packages were offered, of which about half sold, with a slow demand. Brazilian brought late rates; Bombay was held for higher prices, purse selling well at full rates; Saigon was firmly held, and, where sold, barely previous prices were obtained. The small supply of good Penang qualities went firmly. Chinese and Japanese were bought in.

KINO.—Sales of fair quantity of good Cochin grain are reported at up to 6½d. per lb., including a parcel of fine offered at last week's auctions.

LEMON-JUICE.—English raw is dearer, at 1s. 5½d. per gal.

LIME-JUICE.—West Indian is firmer, good pale being quoted 1s. 2½d. and fair 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 1½d. per gal.

OIL, CASTOR, is a shade easier; Hull make, for prompt and up to the end of the year delivery, being quoted 21½ 10s. and 19½ per ton for firsts and seconds respectively, delivery free ex wharf, London.

OIL, CITRONELLA.—Rather a better feeling has ruled for this article recently, probably owing to the fact that the exports from Ceylon are below those of last year. A small business is reported at $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. for drums on the spot.

OIL, COD-LIVER, continues to advance in the absence of supplies on the spot, and most agents are still without offers of new oil. For two or three barrels of new non-congealing on the spot 46s. has been paid for a good brand; and for several barrels of another mark of equally good repute 47s. to 47s. is asked. For old non-congealing oil 400s. has been paid, and quotations range from 430s. to 440s. per barrel. Wholesale druggists quote from 22s. to 23s. per gal., and in one instance this price is net. A doubt having been expressed as to whether the figures given in our Bergen telegram of March 14 are correct in regard to the production of oil—viz., 595 barrels—we referred the matter to our Bergen correspondent, who states that the figures are quite authentic and in accordance with other statistics he has consulted. It must, however, be borne in mind that of this quantity about 450 barrels were produced in November and December of last year, and this production is, of course, added to the new year's fishing in Lofoten and district. These 450 barrels were, however, exported early in the year, and the Bergen market is now more bare of oil than is apparent from the figures quoted in the telegram. The prospects for the Lofoten fishing are still considered fair, but continued stormy weather has prevailed throughout the week. The quality of the cod and liver is somewhat varying, according to the district, but still very poor on the whole. Supplies on the Bergen market are limited to single barrels, for which up to 400s. per barrel, f.o.b., is asked (see cablegram for latest price). The exports from Bergen to date amount to 683½ barrels, against 2,189 barrels at the corresponding date of last year.

OIL, LEMON-GRASS.—Holders have advanced their quotation to 6l. per oz., and very little is now available at that; c.i.f. is quoted $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $5\frac{3}{4}$ d., nominal.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Since our last report, a small sale of American HGH has been made at 15s. 6l., but it is now obtainable at less, and prices are in buyers' favour. Wayne County is quoted 10s. to 12s., and Japanese dementholised, 8s. to 9s. spot.

OIL, STAR ANISEED, is quoted 4s. 1d. to 4s. 2l. per lb. spot according to holder, and the lower figure has been paid.

OPIUM is very quiet in London and prices are unchanged. Retail-sales of druggists' seconds have been made at late rates.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 21.—The past week's sales are as follows:—20 cases druggists' at 7s. 6d. to 7s. 8d. and 6 cases soft-shipping at 9s. to 9s. 10d. per lb., f.o.b. Market closes quiet; there is a slight improvement in the weather, which will facilitate sowings.

ORRIS.—Good Florentine sorts are quoted 21s. 3d. per cwt., c.i.f. London.

POTASH CHLORATE.—Crystals are quoted $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 3d. per lb., net, and powder $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 3d., on the spot. In Liverpool $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. to $2\frac{3}{4}$ d., f.o.b., is quoted.

QUININE.—Last week the market closed with a small business at 1s. 0½d. in second-hands on the spot, and 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 0¾d. for May delivery. This week, however, the market has been very quiet, and on Wednesday there were spot-sellers at 1s. 0¾d. per oz., but no business is reported.

SAFFRON.—Quiet but steady. It is said that a large proportion of the small crop is still being held back by holders in Spain in anticipation of higher prices later.

Exports from Spain during 1902 were 82,522 kilos.; 1901, 97,846 kilos.; and 1900, 87,008 kilos.

SARSAPARILLA.—A new arrival of 15 bales of Lima-Jamaica will be offered next week.

SENEGA is unaltered, at 3s. 8d. per lb., net, at which figure a few small sales have been made. A New York report states "cheap sellers cleared out of stock, and the balance is very small."

SHELLAC.—A fair business has been done on the spot at from 114s. to 118s. for ordinary to superior TN, and in fine orange small sales have been made of ASSI at 160s., and L. M. & Co. No. 1 extra at 142s. 6l. Button-lac has been in

moderate demand at about previous rates. For arrival, fair TN has been sold afloat at 113s. and 110s., c.i.f., for March-April steamer. Up to Wednesday the delivery market had been quiet, but with a firmer market in Calcutta prices advanced 3s. to 4s. per cwt., about 2,000 cases selling at 116s. 6l. to 117s. for May, 114s. to 114s. 6l. for June, 114s. for July, and 111s. 6l. to 112s. for August. A small auction was held on Tuesday, at which 90 cases of blocky AC Garnet offered and sold "without reserve" at from 96s. to 98s., being a decline of about 4s.

SOY.—Sales have been made at 1s. 3l. per gal.

SPICES.—At auction on Wednesday Cochin *Ginger* met with no demand, and all the parcels offered were bought in, bold cut at 75s. to 85s., unassorted native cut at 60s., and fair to good washed rough at 40s. to 42s. per cwt. Jamaica sold with good competition at rather dearer prices: ordinary and lean dark at 37s. to 39s., middling dull at 40s. to 42s., dull washed at 43s. 6l. to 45s., and good washed at 47s. to 48s. per cwt. Zanzibar *Cloves* steady; ordinary dark sold at $3\frac{3}{4}$ d., and good bright at $3\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. Fair stems were bought in at 2d. per lb. Zanzibar *Chillies* sold at 30s. 6l. per cwt. for dark stalky, and Nyassaland at 46s. 6l. for fair quality. *Capsicums* sold at 39s. per cwt. for fine Nyassaland, and at 32s. for small; but fair bright East India cherries were held for 24s., and long on stalk for 15s. per cwt. *Pimento* firm; dull clean sold at $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. *Cassia-lignea* sold at 46s. per cwt. for loose, and Japan at 17s. *Cinnamon-chips* sold at $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. for ordinary dusty, being lower. *Black Pepper* sold at $5\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. for fair Singapore, and at $5\frac{3}{4}$ d. for dull dusty; Lampong was bought in at $5\frac{1}{2}$ d., and Wynaad at $6\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. Singapore white sold at $9\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. for fair, at $9\frac{3}{4}$ d. for good, and at $10\frac{1}{4}$ d. for good Coriander kind. Siam was bought in at $9\frac{1}{4}$ d., and Penang at 9d. per lb.

SUGAR-OF-MILK.—There has been a much better demand of late, and that fact, taken with the higher prices ruling in Germany, has compelled importers to advance their prices to 50s. per cwt. for best American powder.

TAMARINDS.—East Indian have advanced from 9s. to 13s. 6l. per cwt. Stocks on the spot are very small, and are concentrated in one or two first-hand holders. For good West Indian 15s. per cwt. is quoted, duty paid.

TRAGACANTH.—A good business has been done in grades under 10l.

TURMERIC.—Good bright Madras finger has been sold at 13s. per cwt., spot; last week 50 tons of Cochin finger were sold at 10s., c.i.f., and Bengal finger at 10s. 9d., c.i.f. Havre.

VANILLA.—At auction on Wednesday 500 odd tins were offered, and with a slow demand only about 170 tins sold at easier rates. Fair to good Seychelles, $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 inch, sold at 23s., subject; $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 19s. to 20s.; $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 12s. to 17s.; 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 8s. 3d. to 10s. 6d.; $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inch, 8s. to 8s. 6d.; 4 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 6s. 9d. to 8s.; fair to good splits, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inch, 6s. 6d. to 11s.; common and foxy, 3 to 7 inch, 4s. to 8s. 9d. per lb.

WAX, JAPANESE.—Holders have now advanced their quotations to 72s. 6l. per cwt., spot, and sales have been effected thereat.

Quicksilver-production.

Mr. L. G. Sannard, writing in the San Francisco *Sunset Magazine* about Californian quicksilver, says: "The present annual output of Californian mines is about one-fourth of the world's entire yield. Quicksilver was produced in California in a primitive way as far back as 1845, and the official report of the director of the United States Geological Survey, covering a period of fifty years—from 1850 to 1900—shows the total production of the California mines to be 1,830,447 flasks of 76½ lbs. each. The average price during this period was \$17.25 per flask, showing the value of the total output of this State to be over \$86,000,000. A half-dozen or more prominent mines, of which the New Almaden stands at the head with a yield of nearly \$50,000,000 worth of mercury, have contributed mainly to this output. According to these figures, the average annual production of California since 1850 is 36,609 flasks. The production in 1900 was 26,317 flasks, or 10,292 flasks below the average. This decrease of production applies, not only to the mines of California, but of the world, while the demand is constantly increasing."

Masonic Notes.

Mr. A. Barton Kent, of G. B. Kent & Sons (Limited), 75 Farringdon Road, E.C., is the present W.M. of the Pellipar Lodge 2,693, the first Lodge connected with the Skinners' Company, of which Mr. Kent is a P.M.

We mentioned last week that Mr. R. Clay Sudlow, P.A.G.D.C. (general manager to Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.), was to be installed W.M. of the Jubilee Masters Lodge No. 2,712. The installation was duly performed at the Hotel Cecil, on March 20, by W. Brother F. C. Van Duzer, P.A.G.D.C., in the presence of a distinguished company of Masons, including the R.W. Brother G. Richards, District Grand Master of the Transvaal, and many other grand officers. Lord Bamard wrote expressing his regret at not being able to attend the function, but congratulated the Lodge on selecting for its new Worshipful W.M. so well-known an exponent of Masonic ritual as Brother Sudlow. Sir E. Letchworth, Grand Secretary, was also unable to be present in consequence of a Royal command requiring his presence elsewhere. Sir Forrest Fulton and Mr. W. R. McConnell, K.C., were also prevented from being present. The dinner after the ceremony was a magnificent banquet. We reproduce the menu-card in miniature:—



The menu-card contained half a dozen portraits in circles of past officers of the Lodge, amongst them being Alderman Vaughan Morgan and Mr. F. C. Van Duzer. To these we have added Mr. Sudlow (the top portrait). Among others present at the banquet were V.W. Brother Lieut.-Colonel Clifford Probyn, V.W. Brother Alderman W. Vaughan Morgan, and Brother J. Morgan Richards.

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co. are to close their offices, warehouses, &c., for Easter from Thursday evening, April 9, until Tuesday morning, April 14.

MESSRS. W. B. FORDHAMS & SON (LIMITED), York Road, King's Cross, N., are now the sole London agents for the furniture-cream and other domestic specialities manufactured by Messrs. W. P. Adshead & Co. (Limited), of Belper.

DISINFECTION.—Messrs. W. & F. Walker (Limited), of Liverpool, have sent us a specimen of their patent Carbolacene blocks for disinfecting. These blocks are perforated, and to each is attached an iron arm for suspending the block in any room or cistern where an active disinfectant is required. The blocks retail at 1s., and are said to last for twelve months. Messrs. Ayerton & Saunders, of Liverpool, are sole agents for the United Kingdom.

PROTECTED SPECIALITIES.—The following additions have been made to the P.A.T.A. protected price-list: Armour's specialities, Bow's liniment, Daltonia Insurance soap, Gibson's anæmia-jujubes, Hooper's female pills, and "Water-glass" (Excavator Company, Limited, 13 Ironmonger Lane, E.C.). Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay (Limited) have also added Southall's Aquarium sea-salt and Southall's Puritan marking-ink; and Mr. R. J. Reuter has protected the price of Reuter's patent enema-syringe, which we described in our issue of January 31 (page 204).

"STRICNOFINE" is the name which Mr. G. S. V. Wills, pharmacist, Croydon, has given to a new nerve and heart tonic which he is putting on the market to retail at 1s. (a week's supply), and in larger size bottles. It is an elixir, taken in teaspoonful doses, and galenically is an elegant preparation. In a conversation with Mr. Wills, we learnt that the idea occurred to him that if he could combine in one preparation the favourite medicines prescribed by five famous physicians to Queen Victoria he would get a unique combination. Each physician was a specialist of note in one department—heart, nerves, digestive organs, and so on. Mr. Wills had to experiment a long time before he got the five active ingredients together in an agreeable and elegant form, and when the task was accomplished he had clinical work done in order to ascertain whether his theory was realised in practice. It was, and the preparation is now offered through the usual wholesale chemists on P.A.T.A. terms.

COLONIAL CHEMISTS will find the price-list "E," issued by Messrs. Baiss Brothers & Stevenson (Limited), Jewry Street, E.C., to give precise information in regard to the prices at which practically all classes of pharmaceuticals can be laid down at their doors by this firm. A special feature is made in it of tinctures and other spirituous medicinal preparations in bond, soluble essences, perfumes, and the like on similar terms; and we find sections of the list devoted to the following: Powdered drugs (standardised), mineral-water making materials, "Othniel" wood-preservative, "Zylothin" (white-lead substitute)-liquors and concentrated mixtures, Stevenson's copaiba-liquors, confectionery, aniline dyes, coated pills, medicated wines, disinfectants, and packed specialities ready for retailing. The firm will send a copy to any of our colonial subscribers who write to them for it. We may mention incidentally that, though the price of cod-liver oil has risen enormously, Messrs. Baiss Brothers & Stevenson have not advanced the price of their excellent cod-liver oil emulsion.

IMPROVED SANITARY TOWELS.—It is upwards of twenty years since Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay (Limited) of Birmingham, began experiments on absorbent materials under the direction of the late Mr. Sampson Gamgee, the well-known surgeon, and the experiments still continue. The latest contribution to the problem of mucus-absorption is the introduction by Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay (Limited) of a new patented absorbent material for use in their sanitary towels. This material is composed of an intimate mixture of absorbent and non-absorbent fibres, the former, which are largely in excess, serving as a vehicle for the matter to be absorbed, while the latter promote diffusion

THE value of indigo-refuse as a manure is receiving more and more recognition, more particularly for the tobacco-crop, in India.

and prevent clogging of the absorbent fibres by compression, thus giving the pad an elasticity it would not otherwise possess. The superior softness of the new pad when contrasted with the old make is marked, although the appearance is much the same, the special material being enclosed in a thin outer sheath of antiseptic absorbent cotton, experience showing that by this means a highly receptive surface is offered to the matter to be absorbed. Another improvement in the "Towel" is the attachments. Instead of these consisting of folds in the gauze envelope as formerly, specially manufactured loops of soft material have been added.

KURADIAL PAD.—We have again received complaints regarding Mr. R. B. MacDonald, who has supplied a number of our subscribers with the Kuradial spring abdominal pad for rupture, hernia, &c. His methods of working were described in several of our issues last year. He offers as a sample a pad at cost for cash with the agency for the district. The receipts for the pad generally bear the statement: "This agency can be broken at any time on delivery up of the pad, and the money will be immediately returned." He also promises to send a supply of handbills with the name and address of the agent attached to them. These handbills bear the address "1 Darley Street, North Street, Leeds," but the Leeds police say that MacDonald has not been living there for four months, although he gets correspondence all right. In a recent letter, written from "13 Milton Street, Middlesborough," MacDonald explains to a subscriber that the delay in answering his (subscriber's) letters is because he is travelling daily all over the country, and may have left the particular town before his letters are forwarded. It is as well for those in the trade who have had dealings with MacDonald to know that their letters may be following him over the country. In the instances that have been brought to our notice the pad has proved unsaleable, and MacDonald has not fulfilled his promise as regards the handbills. In the present instance he gave our correspondent a sample of the handbills which he supplies, bearing the name and address of a well-known firm in the North. On writing to that firm, our correspondent had the reply: "The bill you have sent us is the first we have seen with our name at foot. The man's promises were most lavish, but unfortunately they do not appear to have been put into operation." Other letters were to the same effect. We therefore again call the attention of our readers to the matter, so that they may be prepared to treat with MacDonald in a proper manner should he call upon them.

New Companies & Company News.

J. E. BARKER (LIMITED).—Capital 2,600*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a soap-manufacturer, oil-merchant, colour, varnish, and chemical manufacturer, &c., carried on by J. E. Barker at Red Beck Mills, Shipley, York, and to carry on the same and any similar or auxiliary business. No initial public issue. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors. Qualification, 50 shares. Remuneration, as fixed by the company. Registered office, Red Beck Mills, Shipley.

ST. OMAND MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 4,007*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing chemists and manufacturers of articles necessary or incidental to such business or otherwise. The first subscribers are: T. Whiffen, Cerris House, Putney, S.W., manufacturing chemist; T. J. Whiffen, Harefield, Southfields, S.W., manufacturing chemist; W. G. Whiffen, The Chestnuts, Parkside, Wimbledon, manufacturing chemist; Miss J. A. Whiffen, Harefield, Southfields, S.W.; Miss J. M. Whiffen, The Chestnuts, Parkside, Wimbledon; Miss J. F. Whiffen, Cerris House, West Hill, Putney, S.W.; Miss M. M. Whiffen, Harefield, Southfields, S.W.; and H. A. Whiffen, Harefield, Southfields, S.W. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association.

HENNAN & CO. (LIMITED).—Capital 500*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire all or part of the business of teeth-extractors and manufacturers of and dealers in artificial teeth lately carried on by J. B. Hennan, at 49a and 51 Eanam, Blackburn; at Station Road, Padiham; and at 43 Railway Road, Darwen; and to carry on the same and any business incidental thereto. The first subscribers are: J. B. Hennan, artificial-tooth manufacturer; Mrs. M. H. Hennan, Miss M. H. Hennan, and Miss E. B. Hennan, all of 49 Eanam, Blackburn; Miss C. Walsley, 43 Alma Street, Blackburn; W. Entwistle, 48 Railway Road, Darwen, traveller; and

J. T. Hargreaves, 13 Butler Street, Blackburn, clerk. No initial public issue. The number of directors is not to be less than two, nor more than four; the first are J. B. Hennan and W. Entwistle. Qualification, one share. Remuneration, as fixed by the company. Registered office, 49a Eanam, Blackburn.

PORCHERINE (LIMITED).—The directors have declared a dividend of 6*l.* per share, payable for the year ended December 31, 1902.

CONDAL WATER, 1900 (LIMITED).—Sitting for the disposal of companies' winding-up business on Tuesday, March 24, in the High Court of Justice, Mr. Justice Bockley had before him a petition by Henry Gaze & Sons (Limited) for the winding-up of Condal Water, 1900 (Limited). Mr. Martelli appeared and stated that the petition was by judgment creditors. He asked liberty to withdraw the petition, as the company was to be reconstructed, and the managing director had given an undertaking that if the company was reconstructed he would procure shares to be issued to the petitioners to secure their judgment debt and costs. Mr. Luxmore appeared for the company and assented. His Lordship dismissed the petition without costs.

SOUTHALL BROTHERS & BARCLAY (LIMITED).—The report for the year ended December 31, 1902, states that during the year, in accordance with resolution, the capital was increased by the issue of 40,000 preference shares and 9,000 ordinary shares. The premium on the preference shares, less the cost of issue, has been added to reserve. After providing for bad debts, depreciation, directors' remuneration, and addition to inner reserve, there is a balance of profit of 13,330*l.* for the year, which with 1,394*l.* carried forward last year, makes a total of 14,725*l.* Out of this has been paid interest on loans (259*l.*) and an interim dividend on preference shares (1,750*l.*), leaving a balance of 12,716*l.*, which the directors recommend should be appropriated in the payment of the second half-yearly dividend on preference shares at the rate of 5 per cent. (2,750*l.*), yearly dividend on ordinary shares at 10 per cent. (7,200*l.*), placing 1,000*l.* to reserve and carrying forward 1,766*l.*

UNITED ALKALI COMPANY (LIMITED).—The annual meeting was held in Liverpool on March 20. Mr. John Brock (Chairman), in moving the adoption of the report (see *C. & D.*, March 21, page 482), said that considering the difficulties of their position, arising chiefly from restricted markets for the articles produced, the keen competition, and the changes in the mode of manufacture, they had had a fairly successful year. Under the influence of protective duties foreign manufacturers had largely increased their production and exports to this country, where they had no duty to pay. This was especially the case with German bleaching-powder. The British manufacturer is not only shut out from markets to which he formerly exported freely, but has to fight an unfair battle for his own home market. To meet this difficulty the company had had for two years past an agreement with the German makers as to the quantity they should export to the markets of the world, including this country. The agreement was made for one year at a time, and each year as it came up for renewal they had been met by larger demands as to quantity on the part of the Germans, which meant, of course, that they must reduce their production to make room for the German production. Concessions had been made to the Germans from time to time, but when the agreement came up for renewal for the present year they were met by a demand from them for a large increase, altogether out of proportion to what they considered fair and reasonable. They insisted that a considerable increase in the total quantity assigned to them must be made—that the United Alkali Company should guarantee the delivery of a minimum quantity of German bleaching-powder within the United Kingdom. That, on the other hand, the company should not undertake to sell for consumption in Germany and Switzerland, and, further, that the right was to be given to the German makers to sell in the British markets and in the United States at a difference in price in favour of German bleach. In short, they practically demanded that the German works should be kept in full operation, while the British output should be seriously curtailed. A fresh agreement was therefore declined, and the result had been a smart drop in the price of bleach and a very unremunerative trade for both British and German makers.

Old Sheffield Pharmacies.

MR. WARD RETIRES.

AN air of neglect now hangs over No. 136 The Moor, Sheffield. For upwards of seventy years the sale of drugs has been carried on within its walls; but the show-bottles no longer delight the youthful passer-by with their shining lustre, and the melancholy legend, "Sale To-day," adorned the windows when this note was written.

Many reminiscences interesting to pharmacists are attached to the old shop. The founder of the business was Mr. John



Middleton Salisbury, who was born at Offerton Hall, Hathersage, in 1809, and was educated at Chesterfield. At the age of 14 he was apprenticed as a druggist with Mr. John Webster, of Fargate, Sheffield, the premium paid being 200*l*. It was in 1831 that Mr. Salisbury established the business on the Moor, at the corner of Thomas Street, and in 1832, in orthodox fashion, he married the niece of his late master. He was very successful in business, and was renowned for the scrupulous care he took of his shop. Mr. Salisbury was a Conservative and a Churchman; but he had few attractions outside his business, and he rarely spent an evening away from his family circle. He was a thoughtful man, and possessed of foresight, which was proved when, in 1841, the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was founded. He became one of the thirteen Sheffield founders. Mr. Salisbury gave up business in 1863, in favour of Mr. Ward, and died in 1893 at the ripe old age of 84 years.

Mr. William Ward, pharmaceutical chemist, F.C.S., who succeeded Mr. Salisbury in the business, was apprenticed to that gentleman, and, after serving his apprenticeship, remained with him until he was 26 years of age, when he took over the business. When the local Association of Chemists and Druggists was playing an important part in the history of pharmaceutical politics, in 1865, Mr. Ward became President. He was a member of the Council of the Association for thirty-six years, being twice President. In 1868 he delivered a course of lectures before the students on "The Chemistry of the British Pharmacopœia"; and when the Pharmaceutical Conference visited Sheffield, in 1879, he acted as Chairman of the local committee. He was made a Vice-President of the Conference, and had the distinction of being continued in the honourable position for a second year. After thirty-six years he retired from business. A short time before his retirement the local pharmacists presented him with his



Mr. W. WARD, F.C.S.

portrait, in recognition of his services as local Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain for twenty-one years. Mr. Ward enjoys the fruits of his exertions, leading an active life. He fills several important offices in the Wesleyan Church, has been twice elected Chairman of the Board of Overseers for the Township of Ecclesall, and has been Hon. Secretary of the Sheffield Sanitary Association for the Better Housing of the Poor for fourteen years.

On Mr. Ward's retirement the business was taken over by Mr. F. R. Hampshire, who has decided to concentrate his business at Upperthorpe, and has accordingly taken steps to close this most interesting old shop.

ANOTHER PHARMACY CLOSED.

Mr. George Carr, 165 Division Street, Sheffield, after thirty-two years in business, has closed his pharmacy, and is now devoting himself solely to his dental practice.

Mr. Carr was apprenticed to Mr. F. Maunder, of Meadow Street, Sheffield, in February, 1863, after which he went as assistant to a brother of Mr. Maunder, in Manchester, and from there to Messrs. Hornby & Newham, High Street, Sheffield. After serving a term with Mr. Stevenson, Victoria Street, Derby, he went up to London to study, and passed the Minor in 1871. He joined the local Association on its formation, and some years ago was junior and then senior Vice-President.

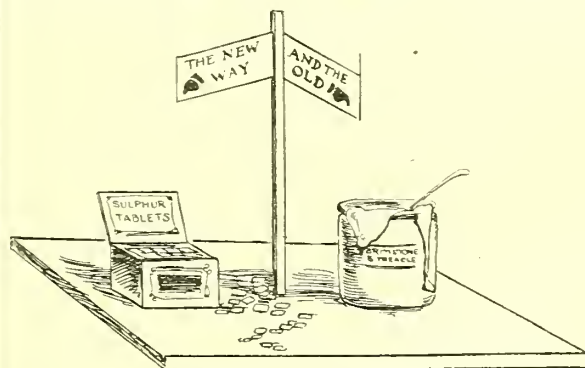
In looking back over his forty years' experience, the incidents which stand out most prominently in Mr. Carr's memory are somewhat sad, for he has had an unusual number of cases where poisons which have been sold by him have been misapplied. He made it a strict rule never to sell poisons under Schedule A without a witness, and the cases of suicide referred to were mostly by laudanum and oxalic acid; but owing to the care he exercised under all circumstances in selling poisons, he was never called before the coroner's jury, being able to satisfy the officer that the poison had been sent out properly labelled, and being unable to throw any light on the subject.

There have been many changes in the drug-trade since the days of Mr. Carr's apprenticeship, and he does not think they are for the better. Although he admits the examinations are stiffer, he is strongly of opinion that the chemists of his early days were better grounded than they are to-day.

Mr. Carr was apprenticed as a chemist and dentist, and he also served for two years as improver under one of the leading dental surgeons in the town, his shop, which has been a pharmacy for nearly seventy years, being first opened as a chemist's shop by Mr. Thomas Webster in 1836. Mr. Webster retired in 1847. The shop was then occupied by Mr. Wm. Collier for two or three years, and was sold by him to Mr. James Swindell in 1855. The property passed into the hands of Mr. Huddleston in 1861, and from him to Mr. Carr. It is one of the three or four oldest chemists' shops in Sheffield.

SPRING MEDICINE.

MR. W. M. WOODHOUSE, of Ludlow, sends us a sketch of a window-show he has arranged with the object of increasing the sale of sulphur tablets. The illustration is self-explanatory.



and as it has been found to answer the purpose splendidly other readers of the *C. & D.* might like to adopt the same plan. Now is the time to make the display.

Festivities.

THE OPTICAL SOCIETY

held a social meeting on March 19, at 20 Hanover Square, W. The programme was an excellent one, the singing of Madame Isabella Wallace, Miss Maggie Rowling, and Mr. Harry Greene being very fine. Mr. Seymour recited "The Cornish Jury," which was, as usual, well received. The President (Dr. C. V. Drysdale) was in the chair, and Mr. H. C. Pharaoh acted as M.C.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-fifth annual dinner was held at the Holborn Restaurant, W.C., on March 19, the President (Mr. A. Latreille) being in the chair. The following gentlemen presided at the cross-tables: Messrs. Hickey, Shillcock, Lownsbrough, Rogerson, Solomon, Arrowsmith, and Tweedy; and amongst those present were the President of the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. C. B. Allen, Mr. Glyn-Jones, Dr. C. Atkin Swan, Mr. W. G. Jameson, Mr. W. L. Howie, Mr. J. S. Ward, Mr. E. Northway Butt, and Mr. R. Bremridge. Altogether some two hundred guests sat down, and at the end of the feast the usual loyal toasts were honoured. Mr. R. E. Lownsbrough then proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society," coupled with the name of Mr. Newsholme (the President), who made a vigorous speech in reply. Having thanked the C.A.A. for the support it always gave the Pharmaceutical Society, he pointed out that the Society, like all public bodies, is not always understood. The Council is a representative body, and if the present Council has not done all it should have done, an opportunity would soon occur for turning out a third of the number. He did not suggest they should do this, and whatever happened the Council would do its best to represent the views of the members of the Society. He then referred to the report of the Poisons Committee and the draft Pharmacy Bill. That Bill had been before the Privy Council for some time, but, while wishing to be perfectly loyal to the Privy Council, the Pharmaceutical Council had decided to take steps to introduce the Bill into Parliament. Those steps were now being taken, and if chemists were united and determined to ask for and insist upon their undoubted rights it stood some chance of getting through. Mr. Newsholme urged chemists to take a more prominent part in public affairs. He personally was "only a Poor-law Guardian," but even in that capacity he had done some good by insisting that men with a pharmaceutical qualification should be elected as Poor-law dispensers.

In proposing the toast "The Chemists' Assistants' Association," Mr. W. L. Howie referred to the possibilities which such associations have in giving young pharmacists the opportunity of training for the higher branches of the craft, and he hoped the Association would produce some pharmaceutical general who would repair the errors of the past in pharmaceutical polity, and through whose instrumentality the future of an educated and well-paid pharmacy will be established. Then, he hoped, there will be no "Pharmaceutical Society," for No. 17 Bloomsbury Square will have become the College of Pharmacy, under the wing of the University of London, and the head of the College will be able to say, "I represent every qualified man; every one of these is a licentiate of this College, very many are also graduates in pharmacy of the University of London." Mr. Howie thought this something to fight for, and also referred to the advantages generally which the Association affords to its members. The toast was well received, and in reply the President said the membership of the Association is ever fluctuating, but the members could congratulate themselves upon the work of the past session. He was fortunate in having at his back a Council who are not afraid of hard work. He urged those present, especially old supporters of the Association, to use their influence with the younger men, and to show them what benefits attached to membership.

Mr. Britton proposed the health of "The Guests," for whom Mr. Glyn-Jones responded, saying, in the course of his remarks, that the C.A.A. is the only Association which has dared to hold weekly meetings.

The speeches were varied with items from an excellent musical programme. Messrs. Alec Meade, Sydney Jamieson, and R. Simpson sang, Mr. R. Hopkins gave selections on the silver bells, and Mr. C. W. Wreford kept the guests in good humour with some highly entertaining recitations.

LONDON BOTTLE EXCHANGE.

The seventeenth annual dinner of the London Mineral-water Bottle Exchange and Trade Protection Society (Limited) took place on March 19 at the Hotel Cecil. A large and representative gathering was presided over by Mr. Mark Beaufoy. There were guests from most of the chief towns of the United Kingdom, and the bottle, box, essence, and machinery makers were there either in person or by deputy. Mr. Walter Davenport, the resourceful Secretary of the Society, had, as usual, made up a perfect programme alike as regarded *menu* and music, and the entire function was an enjoyable one from start to finish. There were half a dozen toasts, which gave all sections of the trade an opportunity of saying something. The President gave the loyal toasts. Mr. James Johnson submitted "The Imperial Forces," and Major Sir George Hussey responded. Coming to the toast of the evening, the President said the general work of the London Bottle Exchange had been well done, and the mineral-water makers of London saved hundreds, if not thousands, of pounds. The trade-protection section presented a united front to any who would do anything to injure the trade. But he could not congratulate people who made trouble for themselves, and were content to trade at a loss. He was jealous of the honour of the mineral-water trade, and wanted to see the trade raised out of the rut into which it had fallen. He wanted to see them realising the folly of giving their goods in coverings twice the value of the contents, and trusting to the honesty of their customers to bring those coverings back; whilst at the same time he wanted a price-agreement and an abolition of ruinous discounts. (Applause.) Mr. Walter Davenport (the Secretary), in reply, said they had tried to get it made illegal to call a water "natural" from which something had been taken away, and something added; but he would say no more on that point because at present the case was *sub judice*. They were also in communication with the London County Council to urge them to ensure the making of mineral waters under perfect sanitary conditions. Bottle changing had worked well, and if the trade took the advice of the President and came to a common agreement with regard to prices and discounts, their success was assured. Mr. R. H. Durant gave "The National Union of Mineral-water Makers and Kindred Societies." Councillor Wright (Chairman of the Yorkshire Association) returned thanks. He agreed with their President that it was not much use fighting the sugar-question if they gave all the advantages away. Mr. J. J. Mills proposed "The Guests and Visitors." Mr. B. Murtough replied for the guests and Mr. Barron Kilner for the visitors. Mr. E. S. Crick gave the last toast, "The Chairman and President," and eulogised the ability and good work of Mr. Mark Beaufoy, of whom they were righteously proud. The toast was drunk with musical honours, and the Chairman replied with another speech full of good exhortation. The evening was enlivened by some good music—vocal and instrumental. During dinner the "Red Band" played popular airs, and between the speeches Mr. Mercer Adam gave amusing sketches, and Miss Jessie Hotine, Miss Agnes Tandy, Mr. G. Brierley, and Mr. R. E. Miles sang to the pianoforte accompaniments of Mr. Mansell Stevens.

A CARLISLE DINNER.

The Cumberland and Westmoreland Chemists' Association held their first annual meeting and dinner at the Central Hotel, Carlisle, on March 19. Mr. John Hallaway, the President, was in the chair. Formal business having been disposed of, Mr. J. R. Mason was elected Vice-President in place of Mr. A. Kitchen, resigned, and it was agreed to hold the next annual meeting at Workington.

At the dinner which was subsequently held there were present Messrs. J. Hallaway, M. H. Pattinson, J. Jefferson, A. Nichol, J. Hunter, T. Ridley, P. Simpson, C. M. Dalziel, W. B. Wilson, J. J. Robinson, A. Bother, and E. B. Bowman (Carlisle); Messrs. J. Cowper, F. Crowden, T. Edmondson, and B. Swinburn (Penrith); Mr. A. C. Bateson (Kendal); Mr.

G. Fisher (Wigton); Messrs. Stephen and G. D. Crozier (Kirkby); Messrs. H. Smith, F. J. Birkett, Fenwick James, J. R. Mason, W. H. Hubble, J. R. Taylor, and J. Huddart (Workington), Mr. T. Hardy (Maryport), Mr. T. W. Townley (Keswick), Mr. Rutherford Hill (Edinburgh), and Mr. Thomas Maben (Glasgow).

After dinner the President delivered an address, in which he reviewed the steps which led to the formation of the Society, and gave his views on current topics. Mr. Hallaway spoke of the growth of the prescribing of specialities, and thought something should be done to bring about a better state of things. In regard to protected prices, he said he would like to see the advertised price the minimum price.

The loyal toasts were next taken, and then Mr. Ridley proposed "The Craft," referring to the increased interest in the Pharmaceutical Society which had resulted from the recent visit of the President and Secretary. Mr. T. Maben, in replying, admitted that pharmacy is in rather low water at the present time, and said the real reform must come from pharmacists themselves. A pharmacist who does not carry on his business in a perfectly conscientious spirit has no right to expect success. Pharmacists should also be loyal to each other in the way of agreements as to prices, so as to make such arrangements successful. His (the speaker's) sympathies were with those pharmacists who are menaced by the limited-company evil, but at the present time even companies are in the mood to join in price-protecting agreements. Mr. Fisher proposed the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," to which Mr. J. R. Hill, Assistant Secretary in Scotland, replied. Mr. Hill spoke of the functions of local associations, and argued that the Pharmaceutical Society is an effective central authority on all matters pharmaceutical. Studying the history of the craft from 1841 onwards, there would be found abundant cause for activity but no ground for pessimism or depression. Every step in the progress of pharmacy has resulted from some outside attack—the very establishment of the Society was due to an attack on the privileges of chemists by a Bill introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Hawes. Mr. Hill next referred to the events which led to the passing of the Pharmacy Acts of 1852 and 1868. By the latter Act the responsible duty of handling and vending dangerous substances was, after most exhaustive inquiry, entrusted to chemists and druggists as the most competent persons. Thus it came about that the Legislature definitely adopted what pharmacists had long urged as the only safe basis for a Poisons Bill—namely, the education of the vendor. It is that fundamental principle which the present agitation is directed against, and which, as citizens and pharmacists especially cognisant of the danger, they are called upon to defend.

Mr. A. Nichol proposed "The Visitors," to which Mr. M. H. Pattinson replied, the proceedings finishing with a vote of thanks to Mr. T. W. Townley (Secretary) for the able manner in which he had carried out the dinner arrangements.

EASTBOURNE CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

On Thursday, March 19, a smoking-concert was held at the Royal Restaurant, the President (Mr. Ancock) being in the chair. Messrs. Groves, Ivimey, Pallinger, Stonham, and Cornwall contributed to the programme.

WAKEFIELD CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

The members of this Association held their annual dinner on March 25 at the White Horse Hotel, Wakefield. The President (Mr. W. Pollard) was in the chair, and was supported by chemists representing nearly all the neighbouring Yorkshire towns. Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant, in proposing the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," said the success of the Society was of vital importance to them; but he spoke of it with mixed feelings, because he was not an unqualified admirer of it. He thought that, on the whole, the critic of the Society was a more valuable asset to it than the compliant member who agreed with everything that was done by the Society. The Society made a great mistake in alienating the students, who were, or should be, the future members. When a student had to take so many subjects as he had at the present time, the ultimate effect of it was that he was being examined not in what he knew, but merely in what he could remember. In his opinion, a man should only be examined in one subject at one time, and once he

had passed in that subject he should be passed for ever, and not called upon to pass again. The pharmaceutical craft had many serious enemies, and these were showing themselves in connection with the report of the Poisons Committee. The best thing that the Pharmaceutical Council could do in dealing with that matter was to adopt the motto which Sir Wilfrid Lawson quoted the other day—"Salus populi lex suprema." (Applause.) Mr. A. R. Briggs responded. Mr. W. Stead (Heckmondwike) proposed "The Wakefield Association," and the President, in replying, said the Wakefield Association was proud of what it had accomplished during two years of its existence. Mr. Maud (Pontefract) proposed "The Kindred Societies" in a racy speech, and Mr. Hebden (Halifax) supported the toast. He said Halifax had set the pace in the matter of combination, which enabled them to buy patents at as low a cost as the companies could. He explained the method of working a combination which enabled them to get a twelfth of a dozen of thirty or forty articles at a 20% order price. Mr. Waddington, in responding, said in connection with the Poisons Committee, one matter which passed his comprehension altogether was how it happened that the Privy Council should have allowed a man like Mr. Cross, who was directly interested in the sale of weed-killers and rat-killers, to take a position on that Committee. He did not think that there was any real cause, however, for the depression which some chemists appeared to feel on the question of the Poisons Committee report. They might do a great deal by interviewing the local members of Parliament, and in spite of all the criticism of the members of the Pharmaceutical Council he felt that none of them could read Mr. Walter Hills's minority report without feeling that there were at any rate some members of the Council who could do very valuable work indeed if only they had a proper backing from the chemists of the country. (Applause.) Mr. H. B. Billington (Barnsley) also responded. The visitors having been honoured on the proposition of Mr. G. Hodgson (Hemsworth), responded to by Mr. R. Broadhead (Batley) and Mr. S. N. Pickard (Ossett), the proceedings ended.

EDINBURGH CHEMISTS', ASSISTANTS', AND APPRENTICES' ASSOCIATION.

The annual supper took place in the Imperial Hotel, Market Street, Edinburgh, on Friday, March 20. Mr. J. W. Plenderleith (President) occupied the chair, and Messrs. J. G. Sclater (Vice-President) and Albert E. Kelly (Secretary) acted as croupiers. Upwards of seventy sat down to supper, including Messrs. W. L. Currie, President, and J. P. Gilmour, Hon. Secretary, of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association. After an excellent supper, including "Ballikinrain pudding," which bore a geographical relation to "Tailet," Mr. W. L. Currie proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society and Board of Examiners for Scotland," commenting upon the critical position of the moment, and claiming greater respect for the Society by Government authorities. Mr. Boa responded. Mr. J. P. Gilmour proposed "The Association," saying the fact that it had been in existence for twenty-five years was a point in its favour, and the papers read before the Association testified to the good work it had done. Mr. J. W. Plenderleith, in replying, said this is their year of semi-jubilee, and the session has been quite up to the record. The prizes have been well competed for, and the membership is good. One element in their continued success, he believed, is that the papers read are by their own members, and he commended that to other Associations. Mr. Rutherford Hill proposed "Kindred Associations," and Mr. W. S. Glass (President of the Edinburgh District Chemists' Trade Association) responded. Songs, &c., were contributed by Messrs. Currie, Bertram, Shaw, Kelly, Sandison, G. Rowland, E. Rowland, Gilmour, Duncan, Murray, Horsburgh, Campbell, and Tait. Mr. Jas. A. Crichton was an efficient accompanist.

FRENCH GUINEA KOLA.—A British consular report on the trade of French Guinea states that kola has to pay an import-duty of 125f. per 100 kilos. This duty, which is practically prohibitive, has entirely stopped the import of this product. The French Government contemplate reducing the duty to 30f. per 100 kilos. The exports from French Guinea in 1901 amounted in value to 1,872l., of which France absorbed 1,167l. worth.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

The Poisons Inquiry.

SIR,—The position of the trade on this question is undeniably becoming precarious. When are we going to look matters squarely in the face? What is the Pharmaceutical Society doing on our behalf? As to the latter, we can only judge of the future by the past. Their organ is somnolently satisfied that the report is "against the weight of evidence," but how is that going to help matters? As a fact, not only is the verdict against the evidence, but the evidence itself is inaccurate, one-sided, and misleading, and this is due to their own invincible blundering and neglect, in spoiling the strongest possible case, by presenting it in the weakest possible way. Why in the world did they not get evidence from some of the big sheep-dip firms? This would have summarily disposed of three parts of the fantastic fables which now stand for facts, and would probably have made a material difference to the findings of the Committee.

Take two fundamental ideas which have clearly dominated the Commission in formulating their report—

(a) Inconvenience to buyers, owing to difficulty in getting sheep-dips, weed-killers, &c., from chemists.

(b) Unreasonable profit produced by monopoly.

As to (a), our leading sheep-dip firms have been loudest in demanding the amendment of the law had any such inconvenience existed? Yet it is well known that Cooper's, the biggest of them all, are perfectly content with the present order of things. Why were not Cooper's asked to give evidence?

(b) The profit of chemists is given as 20 per cent. more than that of unregistered dealers, but the fact is that the total profit on the leading commodities does not reach 20 per cent., and out of this comes carriage, credit, bad debts, &c. Why was not this fact brought out?

Now, what are our opponents doing? They are applying to Agricultural Associations throughout the country for supporting resolutions. The farmers, in the fallacious belief in present big profits, and that free trade will mean cheaper goods, will blindly pass such resolutions; and when the Bill comes before the House these will be produced as unanswerable arguments, and, unless we have convincing evidence on the other side, Parliament will very naturally accept and act upon them. As the Society is doing nothing directly to check this, I suggest that every chemist make it his business to interview the representative agriculturists in his neighbourhood, point out the true facts of the case, and obtain their signatures to a simple form of petition, stating that in their particular district agriculturists and horticulturists experience no inconvenience from having to obtain their sheep-dips, insecticides, and weed-killers from chemists, and that the suggested alteration in the law is unnecessary. These signatures should be obtained, with the full official description of the signatories from—

- (a) Lord Lieutenants.
- (b) High Sheriffs.
- (c) Presidents and Secretaries of Flock-book Societies.
- (d) Presidents and Secretaries of Agricultural Societies.
- (e) Chairmen and members of County Councils, especially of the contagious diseases of animals section.
- (f) Other prominent men associated with agriculture who occupy an official position.

Coroners should also be induced to write a letter from the point of view of the public safety. Let all these be forwarded to the Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, who, I suggest, should be asked to classify and prepare them in digestible form for the consideration of the Government and presentation to the House of Commons. By this means we

may hope to obtain the real opinion of those chiefly interested, and counteract the entirely misleading report of the Committee and show the members of the Government how insufficient was the evidence upon which the Committee acted in preparing their report.

Faithfully yours,
A WORKER. (255/23.)

Have You had a Call from this Man?

SIR,—As an appreciation of the value of your journal, I should like to give a warning to your subscribers that a man representing himself to be at present travelling for Duncan, Flockhart & Co., and formerly of Oppenheims' and Parke, Davis & Co., is making calls on chemists. From one he borrowed 2s. and from his neighbour the *C. & D.*, in each case promising to return it in an hour. Needless to say, he has not since put in an appearance. VICTIM. (256/20.)

Tinctura Gentianæ Co.

SIR,—With reference to Mr. Perry's paper on the above subject read before the Midland Pharmaceutical Association, the following data of observations on the tincture, made at different times, may be of interest:—

Sp. gr.	Total solid residue.
0.963	5.7 grams in 100 c.c.
0.967	6.0 " "
0.967	6.5 " "
0.969	6.1 " "
0.965	5.8 " "
0.967	5.6 " "
0.966	5.7 " "
0.962	5.5 " "
0.966	6.0 " "

Making an average of 0.965 5.8 " "

These results were all obtained on samples of the tincture made on the manufacturing-scale by a modification of the B.P. process, by which the drugs are better exhausted than by the official method. Mr. Perry's results, being based on samples made in strict accordance with the direction of the Pharmacopœia, might well be taken as minimum standards, and a range allowed from 0.962 to 0.970 for sp. gr., and 4.5 to 6.5 for percentage of extractive. This would be much better than making a strong tincture and diluting it down to a definite percentage of extractive. At best, the determination of total solid residue is but a rough indication of quality, and extractive cannot be said to represent the active principles of the tincture in the same sense as the alkaloids do in the alkaloidal liquid extracts of the Pharmacopœia. I can confirm Mr. Perry's remarks concerning the superiority of English-cut orange-peel.

Yours faithfully,

Exeter, March 24.

H. WIPPELL GADD.

Chemists' Charges and Profits.

SIR,—In the *C. & D.* of March 14, "Another Stores Man," in referring to the prices charged for a prescription (of which he gives the recipe) touches on an extremely sore spot with chemists. It is not the intrinsic value of ingredients the chemist charges for, but as an expert, qualified by examination, he charges an expert's price. A qualified chemist is as much entitled to make a fair charge as an engineer, doctor, or lawyer; in other words, he is charging for his education and responsibility. I think medicines are, at the present time, sold at ridiculously low prices considering the great responsibility and anxiety which is the heirloom of every conscientious chemist. When I refer to chemists I do not include stores. A chemist in a store sinks his individuality, and becomes a part of a machine which turns out everything, from a needle to an anchor. Some fixed price should be charged for dispensing, and a private mark placed on the prescription for the guidance of other chemists. I have had complaints from commercial travellers, who get prescriptions made up all over the country where they happen to be, of the ridiculous variance of prices which they are charged, one man telling me he was charged for the same prescription (8 oz.) from 9d. to 2s. 6d., and almost every sum between these prices.

Yours truly,

M. P. S. I. (250/54.)

SIR,—Under this heading in the issue of March 14 a prescription was quoted for which the dispenser charged 10*d.*, and claimed that he was not undercharging for it. I think many will agree with me when I say that charging 10*d.* for an 8-oz. mixture, in tablespoonful doses, is certainly lowering the dignity of the trade. It is not the mere cost of the drugs contained in the prescription, but the years and money spent in acquiring the necessary knowledge to dispense it that is to be considered. I venture to suggest that when "Another Stores Man" acquires a select pharmacy of his own, he will moderate his views as to the charges for the professional side of our business.

Yours faithfully,
ANTI-STORES. (251/65.)

SIR,—“Another Stores Man” appears to justify his position by assuming the rôle of the Pharisee. “I only charge 10*d.* for that which the poor humble chemist gets 1*s.* 6*d.*” Does he think that his poor brother is really the swindler he tries to make him appear? I should like “Stores Man” to have a business of his own and keep it open fourteen hours a day, in order to wait for his 10*d.* customers. I could guarantee him an average of three such in a town of 20,000 people. Fancy 2*s.* 6*d.* per day! What percentage of profit after paying working-expenses? I can understand what a good young man his lady customer thought him, and how much he went up in his own estimation. Also how she would gloat over that 8*d.*; it would do so nicely to help pay for that lovely six-guinea costume she saw the other day at the milliner's. By the by, how much profit on that? No one says the smart milliner is a rogue. He is only a keen man of business, and if his 1*s.* 11½*d.* hats do cost 1*s.*, he is able to persuade us that the modest halfpenny is all he makes. Perhaps our friend is young—very young—and has not learnt that charity begins at home. Some day he will get old, and what will his employers, the great capitalists, do for him? They won't want greyheads—only smart up-to-date young men. The training they give him won't fit him to compete with them. Perhaps “Another Stores Man” would do well to cast his eyes on the publican and apply the text, “This man went down to his house,” &c.

Yours,
A GREAT SINNER. (254/18.)

P.S.—Men like “Stores Man” are depreciating the property of their fellows enormously, while the hungry capitalist they so blindly serve is marketing his shares at 30*s.* premium, and the great B.P. is swallowing them like a boy with his first pennyworth of hokey-pokey.

Legal Queries.

Consult “The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary,” 1903, before formulating Queries.

236/40. *J. C.* asks whether he can be elected as overseer of the parish without his consent. He is a pharmaceutical chemist and a registered dentist. [Under the Dentists Act, 1878, Section 30, our correspondent is exempt from serving in the office of overseer.]

244/22. *Nemo.*—At the Barnsley County Court on August 18, 1898, Judge Raikes decided in the case *Barker v. Gray* that a month's notice is the custom of the retail drug-trade. In this case plaintiff sued for wages and commission in lieu of notice for wrongful dismissal, but the Judge allowed wages merely and not commission. The circumstances of the case are somewhat similar to those of yours.

235/39. *Macio.*—A written order was given for goods to be delivered in six months' time. At expiration of four months a request was sent to cancel order, which the wholesalers refused to do, although it had not been got in hand, neither had any expense been incurred with same. Can “Macio” be forced to accept the goods? [If the written order was accepted there is no doubt a binding contract between the parties, and the vendors are not bound to allow same to be cancelled, and can insist upon our correspondent keeping his bargain.]

254/17. *Nema.*—A wine-licence is required for the sale of Liebig's meat-and-malt wine and Hall's coca-wine.

254/8. *X.*—In your mind you are complicating matters as regards the declaration of three years' engagement in dispensing medical prescriptions required for the Minor examination. All that is required is that the candidate should fill up the form stating where and when he spent the three years, and get a pharmaceutical chemist, or a chemist and druggist, or a medical practitioner to endorse the declaration. Any one of these who knows the statement to be true may sign it.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

215/74. *Orno.*—The fermentation in the mixture, the formula for which you send, can be prevented by doubling the quantity of chloroform.

236/64. *Electro.*—The label-printers who advertise in the *C. & D.* can supply electros for illustrating price-lists.

243/10. *W. F. M.*—The information you ask on South African prospects can all be gleaned from the *C. & D.* of the last few months. If you intend going out there, we should have thought you would have eagerly read the very full accounts we have given of the prospects of the drug-trade in South Africa.

244/9. *Bucine.*—Inf. *Buehu Conc.*—Percolate the buchu-leaves with a mixture of alcohol (90-per-cent.) 8 oz. and water 12 oz., until a pint of product is obtained. The preparation cannot well be made solely by maceration, but you can finish what you have begun that way by percolation.

106/15. *W. G.*—Dog-wash.—A capital formula for this is given in the *C. & D.*, August 23, 1902, page 363.

236/36. *D. W. G.* (Bruges).—(1) The tattooing-marks can only be removed by a blistering process, such as is described in “Pharmaceutical Formulas,” page 437. (2) Capsicum is dissolved in spirit, and cotton wool dipped in the solution, to make revulsive cotton wool.

214/35. *Hair-dye.*—(1) Santonin sometimes causes convulsions and vomiting. Such cases have been noted in the medical journals. In one case a dose of 1½ gr. caused convulsions. A good plan to guard against possible ill-effects is to note in the directions that the child should be given a little hot coffee or tea shortly after taking the powder. (2) We can only suggest that you start experimenting with hair-dyes if the formulæ we have given are not to your liking.

108/30. *F. S. P.*—Refer for information as to obtaining the “F.I.C.” diploma to the Educational Number which we published September 6, 1902. To obtain the Fellowship of the Chemical Society no examination is required. See *DIARY*, page 289.

235/70. *Morphia.*—The substance used for preventing moisture condensing on spectacle-lenses is first rubbed on the glass and then wiped off. An imperceptible film remains, which is sufficient.

Information Wanted.

255/64. Address of maker of Kolormut hair-dye.

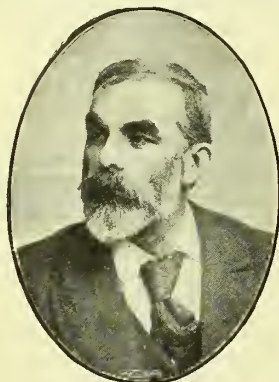
256/11. Address of maker of “Ardle's Climax Glove-cleanser.”

254/47. Information wanted as to the nature of Delaport's remedy for asthma.

256/9. Who are the manufacturers of “Daisy” toilet-paper, or where can it be obtained?

Backers of the Pharmacy Bill.

MR. JOHN BURNS succeeded the late Mr. Octavius V. Morgan as member for Battersea in 1892. He has views in regard to poisons. A few years ago he made a strong speech in the House of Commons upon the necessity



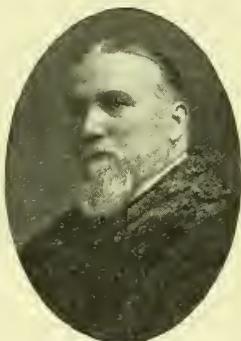
MR. JOHN BURNS.



MR. J. L. WANKLYN.

of exercising proper control over their sale, and seemed inclined to think that the provisions of the Pharmacy Act are not sufficiently stringent.

Mr. Ellis Jones Griffith has represented Anglesey since



Photo, Elliott & Fry, London.

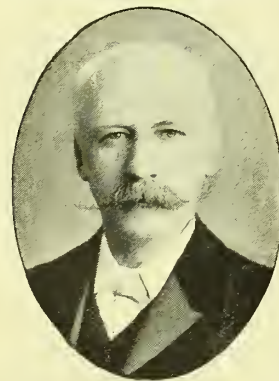
[MR. HENNIKER HEATON.



Photo, Elliott & Fry, London.

MR. ELLIS GRIFFITH.

1895. He is a barrister, and a man of high educational attainments, having gone to Downing College, Cambridge,



Photo, Mayall & Co.
MR. T. LOUGH.



Photo, J. Russell & Sons, London.
MR. J. F. REMNANT.

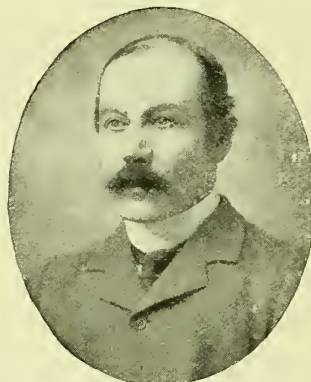
after being in Aberystwith College some years. He was President of the Cambridge Students' Union when at Downing.

Mr. Henniker Heaton is known throughout the Empire as the champion of the Imperial penny-postage scheme. He is well up on all postal and telegraphic matters, and has been in Parliament since 1895. He was born at Rochester, Kent, but went out to Australia as a young man and married a New South Wales lady.

Mr. Thomas Lough, who is to act as sponsor of the Pharmacy Bill, is not unfamiliar with the subject, and knows the drug-trade well. He is an old friend and neighbour of Mr. A. C. Wootton, is an Irishman, has made his money in tea, and is a keen anti-vivisectionist.

Mr. J. F. Remnant has been jokingly referred to in Bloomsbury as "the member for the Society at St. Stephen's." He is a Magdalen College man and a barrister, a member of the London County Council, and a good worker.

Mr. James Tomkinson, the member for Crewe, has been the High Sheriff of Cheshire, and is Honorary Lieutenant-



MR. J. TOMKINSON.

Colonel of the Earl of Chester's Imperial Yeomanry. His father was a lieutenant-colonel in the army.

Mr. J. L. Wanklyn has represented the central division of Bradford since 1895. He is a South American merchant, and is an advocate of what he calls practical—that is, commercial—politics, and is supposed to tax the Constitution on the ground that they affect the credit of the country. Bradford chemists are in close touch with Mr. Wanklyn.

Mr. A. Osmond Williams is Radical M.P. for Merionethshire, his father also having been member before him. He has taken much interest in county matters, and is a landed proprietor.

BRANDRAM BROTHERS & CO. (LIMITED).—The report for 1902 states that the net profit for the year amounts to 4,457l., which is sufficient to cancel the loss of 3,918l. incurred during 1901, and to leave 539l. to carry forward. In the circumstances the directors regret there is no sum available out of which to pay a dividend, or even to clear off the preference dividends paid in error in 1901, amounting to 2,650l. The actual results of the year 1902 in the matter of profit, as compared with the volume of trade dealt with, is far from satisfactory, and the directors think the time has come to speak frankly as to the causes of the diminished profits. The chief sources of the company's revenue are derived from the manufacture of white-lead and the refining of brimstone and sulphur. The two latter articles, especially sulphur, have given great cause for anxiety, owing to severe competition and rise in the price of rough brimstone, and the directors feel it their duty to say that if the present trade conditions continue there can be no hope of a return to the profits made immediately prior to the formation of the company. The directors have under their consideration important alterations in the white-lead works, by which they believe a large annual saving can be made. In order to carry this out, the directors propose to write down the ordinary share capital, but before anything is done in the matter they will consult the shareholders at an extraordinary general meeting.

The Pharmacy Bill.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has completed its arrangements for the introduction of the Bill into the House of Commons on Thursday, March 26, by Mr. Thomas Lough, M.P., as sponsor, and a good backing.

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

WE have been supplied by the Secretary of the Society with the following report, the meeting having been private:—

A special meeting of the Council was held on Friday, March 20, at 16 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme (President) in the chair. There were also present Messrs. Allen (Vice-President), Atkins (Treasurer), Corder, Cross, Gifford, Glyn-Jones, Harrington, Harrison, Hills, Robinson, Savory, Storrar, Symes, Taylor, Wootton, and Young. On the invitation of the President, Mr. Glyn-Jones described the steps that had been taken to carry out the decision of the Council in regard to the introduction into the House of Commons of the draft Pharmacy Bill. He explained that some ten or twelve members had consented to back the Bill, and that a conference between them and representatives of the Council had been arranged to take place on Monday, March 23, in one of the committee-rooms of the House. He suggested that those who were to represent the Society on that occasion should be empowered to act as the circumstances seemed to require. After prolonged discussion, the following resolutions were adopted:—

That the President, Vice-President, Messrs. Glyn-Jones, Robinson, and Wootton be empowered to meet members of Parliament to discuss with them the prospective legislation on pharmacy.

That the Parliamentary Watch Committee be requested to take steps to promote an active campaign on behalf of the Pharmacy Bill immediately on the introduction of the Bill, and generally to co-operate with the Special Committee to promote the progress of the Bill.

The Council acknowledged its indebtedness to the Vice-President, Mr. Glyn-Jones, Mr. Robinson, and the Secretary for the valuable work they had done during the past fortnight, and expressed appreciation of the assistance rendered by Mr. T. H. W. Idris and Mr. J. Holding in connection with the interviewing of members of Parliament.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR INTRODUCING THE BILL.

Our Parliamentary representative, writing on Monday, March 23, says: Mr. Thomas Lough, one of the Islington members, has consented, at the request of a deputation from the Pharmaceutical Society which waited upon him at the House of Commons to-day, to introduce on Thursday the Pharmacy Bill prepared by that body. I have been furnished with the following statement, which, I presume, will be circulated along with the Bill:—

By the Pharmacy Act of 1868 the Pharmaceutical Society is entrusted with the administration of the poison laws in Great Britain. Sections 1 and 15 of that Act enact that only persons qualified by examination as chemists and druggists or pharmaceutical chemists may—

- (a) Sell poisons—that is, carry out the actual sale.
- (b) Keep open shop for sale of poisons.
- (c) Take the title of "chemist and druggist" or "pharmaceutical chemist."

These sections also compel "persons"—

- (1) To conform to the regulations provided by the Act for keeping and selling poisons.
- (2) To compound Pharmacopœia medicines according to the Pharmacopœia.

By a decision of the House of Lords, the foregoing sections do not apply to limited liability companies.

A person who fails to pass the qualifying examination converts himself into a company—often a so-called one-man company. As a company he can do all those things which as an individual he could not, and he is not amenable to the regulations for storing and selling poisons, or to Pharmacy Act provisions for correctly dispensing.

Whilst the Society does not seek to prohibit companies keeping open shop for the sale of poisons, the draft Bill which has been

prepared would, as far as it is possible, place them in the same position as individuals so far as the poison laws are concerned.

When a poison is sold by an unqualified assistant, the employer, whether a person or company, is not penalised. Civil proceedings for the recovery of penalty (5*l.*) can only be taken against the assistant. The assistant often pleads he has no means, and though the Society obtains judgment no penalty is paid, and the assistant goes on breaking the law with impunity.

The present Bill seeks to make the employer, whether individual or company, liable for the penalty, and thus to prevent poisons being sold and dispensed at branch-shops by unqualified assistants, whether such shops are owned by individuals or companies.

There is at present no means of knowing where poisons are sold, or who is in charge of shops where poisons are sold and stored.

The Bill provides for the proper registration of such shops and the managers thereof.

The Bill also removes any doubt as to whether poisons sold by hawkers, and in public market-places, are within the present regulations relating to retailing of poisons.

I understand that, in addition to Mr. Lough, the Bill is to be backed by the following members:—

Mr. John Burns, Labour member for Battersea.

Mr. Ellis Jones Griffith, Liberal member for Anglesey.

Mr. John Henniker Heaton, Conservative member for Canterbury.

Mr. James Farquharson Remnant, Conservative member for the Holborn Division of Finsbury.

Mr. James Tomkinson, Liberal member for Crewe.

Mr. James Leslie Wanklyn, Liberal-Unionist member for the Central Division of Bradford.

Mr. Arthur Osmond Williams, Radical member for Merionethshire.

It is probable that Mr. Marshall Hall, Conservative member for the Southport Division of Lancashire, may also support the Bill. [We give portraits of some of these gentlemen elsewhere in this issue.]

SYNOPSIS OF THE BILL.

The following is an analysis of the provisions proposed to be enacted by the Bill. We have endeavoured to present the bare facts, including the bearing of the provisions upon persons privileged by the 1868 Act.

British Pharmacopœia.—By the 1868 Act it is an offence for a registered person (*i.e.*, pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist) to compound the medicines of this Pharmacopœia unless according to the formularies thereof. This provision is extended to any company, firm, co-partnership, or body of persons (Clause 11).

Companies, Joint-stock, may not keep open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons or medical prescriptions unless the company is managed by one or more registered persons—*i.e.*, pharmaceutical chemists or chemists and druggists—who are directors of the company (Clause 7).

Except in regard to selling or keeping open shop for the retailing, dispensing, or compounding of poisons, companies are, like unregistered persons, made liable for committing acts and omissions which are offences under the 1852 and 1868 Acts* (Clause 11).

See also British Pharmacopœia, Directors, Poisons Regulations, Shops, and Titles.

Co-partnerships are ranked with companies (*q.v.*). See also Firms.

Curriculum, Compulsory.—See Examinations.

* These offences are:—

1852 Act: (1) Using title "pharmaceutical chemist"; (2) implying that one is a member of the Pharmaceutical Society.

1868 Act: (1) Selling poisons; (2) keeping open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons; (3) using title "chemist and druggist," &c.; (4) using title "pharmacist," &c.; (5) failing to conform to poisons regulations; (6) compounding B.P. medicines except according to its formularies.

Directors of a joint-stock company keeping open shop for retailing, dispensing, and compounding poisons and medical prescriptions are (one at least) to be registered persons, and must not act as directors to more than one such company (Clause 7).

They shall exercise all powers of the company except those by law required to be exercised by the shareholders in general meeting (Clause 7).

Examinations.—The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society may by by-laws require evidence from candidates of systematic training in a University or other approved place of learning (Clause 10).

The Council may similarly divide any examination into two or more parts (Clause 10).

Firms.—Except in regard to selling or keeping open shop for the retailing, dispensing, or compounding of poisons, firms are, like unregistered persons, made liable for committing acts or omissions which are offences under the 1852 and 1868 Acts (Clause 11).

See also British Pharmacopœia, Companies, Poisons Regulations, Shops, and Titles.

Ireland.—The Act shall not extend to Ireland (Clause 14).

Labelling.—The address of the seller, for the purposes of Section 17 (1868 Act), is to be the address of the place where the sale is made (Clause 3).

Medical Practitioners may not keep open shop for the retailing, dispensing, or compounding of poisons or of medical prescriptions unless such shop is *bona fide* conducted by a registered person—*i.e.*, a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist (Clause 2).

See also Firms.

Offences created by the proposed Act are to be punishable by a fine of 5*l.* each. They are:—

1. Keeping open shop without a registered person as conductor thereof.
2. Keeping open shop without registering it.
3. Selling, negotiating, or participating in sale by retail of poisons except in a registered shop.
4. For selling poisons by retail or dispensing medical prescriptions by unregistered persons the employers are to be liable.
5. Registering any shop or building which is not separately rated to the poor.
6. Registering one person as the conductor of more than one shop.
7. Carrying on a company's business as described without a registered person or persons as managing directors.
8. Refusing to reply to the Registrar's inquiries.
9. Falsification of registers by Registrar.
10. Supplying Registrar with false information for registration purposes.
11. Dispensing, &c., medical prescriptions in open shop not conducted by registered person.
12. Use of titles by companies, firms, co-partnerships, or bodies of persons.
13. Similarly as to British Pharmacopœia preparations (*q.v.*).
14. Infringement of the Poisons Regulations (*q.v.*).

Penalties.—To be recovered as provided in the 1852 and 1868 Acts (Clause 15).

Poisons, Sale of.—Each shop kept open for this purpose to be *bona fide* conducted by a registered person—*i.e.*, a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist (Clause 2).

No poison to be retailed in such shop unless by or under the supervision of a registered person as aforesaid (Clause 2).

No person shall sell, negotiate, or participate in the sale of poisons by retail in any place but a registered shop (Clause 2).

Poisons Regulations.—The provisions made under the 1868 Act as to the keeping or selling of poisons (in prescribed manners) applicable to registered persons are extended to companies, firms, co-partnerships, or bodies of persons (Clause 11).

Prescriptions, Medical.—Each shop kept open for compounding to be *bona fide* conducted by a registered person—*i.e.*, a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist (Clause 2).

No medical prescription to be retailed, dispensed, or compounded in such shop unless by or under the supervision of a registered person as aforesaid (Clause 2).

Register of Shops.—Provision is made for getting extracts from (fee, 2*s.* 6*d.* per extract) and inspection of (fee, 1*s.* per entry) (Clause 4).

Conductors of shops may, on request in writing, have their names removed from such register (Clause 6).

See also Shops.

Registrar who falsifies registers of shops commits misdemeanour (Clause 9).

Person who secures or attempts to secure registration of shop by false or fraudulent representation commits misdemeanour (Clause 9).

Registration as Chemists and Druggists.—The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society may by by-law accept certificates granted by other pharmaceutical authorities in the British Empire as the result of curriculum and examination (Clause 10).

Shops for the retailing of poisons or retailing, dispensing, or compounding medical prescriptions not to be kept open unless (1) they are registered and (2) name and address of the registered person keeping each one are registered (Clause 2).

Registration of each shop to be applied for in writing by the owner. Fee, 2*s.* 6*d.* for each request or alteration (Clause 4).

The Registrar may make such inquiries as he thinks fit of any person retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons or medical prescriptions at any registered shop (Clause 8);

Or make such inquiries of the owner (Clause 8).

It shall be unlawful to refuse or neglect to furnish the information required (Clause 8).

One and the same person may only be registered as the conductor of one shop (Clause 6).

"Shop" means a building separately rated to the poor (Clause 5).

Titles.—Under the 1852 Act it is an offence for any person who has not passed the prescribed examinations to use the title "pharmaceutical chemist"; similarly, under the 1868 Act a person who is not registered as such may not use the title "chemist and druggist." It is proposed to place companies, firms, co-partnerships, and bodies of persons in the same position as unregistered persons (Clause 11).

See footnote to paragraph "Companies."

Unqualified Assistants.—If any person who is not registered on behalf of an employer retails poisons or retails, dispenses, or compounds medical prescriptions in an open shop, it will be an offence by the person, company, firm, co-partnership, or body of persons employing such person (Clause 2).

Wholesalers are not mentioned in the Bill, but some will be included in the terms "company," "firm," "co-partnership," and "body of persons" in respect to offences 3, 4, 5, and 6 mentioned in "Companies" footnote (Clause 11).

"It shall be unlawful for any person or for any company, firm, co-partnership, or body of persons to sell . . . any poison at or upon any place other than an open shop registered" (Clause 2).

We do not think the last-quoted part of Clause 2 is intended to apply to wholesalers any more than it is intended to make it an offence to refuse to answer *any* questions which the Registrar may please to ask a registered person. Grammatically the parenthesis is "or to negotiate or participate in the sale by retail of."

THE TEXT OF THE BILL.

Saving alteration of dates, the Bill is precisely as printed in the *C. & D.*, March 9, 1901. The text is appended, the titles being our own. It is customary for the Bill department of the House of Commons to add appropriate rubrics, but those which we give will in the meantime serve for reference:—

A Bill to further Regulate the Sale of Poisons also to Regulate the Compounding of Medical Prescriptions and to Alter and Amend the Pharmacy Acts, 1852 and 1868.

Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by authority of the same as follows:—

1. In this Act "the Society" shall mean "the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain" "registered person" shall mean a Pharmaceutical Chemist or a Chemist and Druggist "poison" shall mean a poison within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act 1868 "Registrar" shall mean the Registrar of the Society.

2. From and after the 31st day of December 1903 it shall be unlawful for any person or any company firm co-partnership or body of persons to keep any open shop or shops for the retailing dispensing or compounding of poisons or of medical prescriptions unless each shop shall be *bona fide* conducted by a registered person or to permit or suffer in such shop any poison to be retailed or any medical prescription to be retailed dispensed or compounded otherwise than by or under the supervision of a registered person also it shall be unlawful for any person or any company firm co-partnership or body of persons to keep any such shop unless the address of the shop shall have been registered upon the Register of Shops to be kept under this Act and the name and address of the registered person to be in the *bona fide* conduct of the shop shall have been registered upon the Register of Persons in the *bona fide* conduct of shops to be kept under this Act and also it shall be unlawful for any person or for any company firm co-partnership or body of persons to sell or to negotiate or participate in the sale by retail of any poison at or upon any place other than an open shop registered upon the said Register of Shops.

Shops to be Registered.

Sale otherwise than in Shops Unlawful.

Address for Sale.

3. The address of the registered shop whereat a sale of poison takes place shall be the address of the seller for the purpose of the labelling required by Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act 1868.

4. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to make and keep a Register of Shops and also a Register of Persons to be in the *bona fide* conduct of shops in accordance with the provisions of this Act and to make such alterations in the said Registers as shall from time to time become necessary. No entry shall be made in either of the said Registers until receipt by the Registrar of a request in writing for the purpose by an owner of the shop made in a form in that behalf appearing in the Schedule to this Act. The Council of the Society may make regulations under which either of the several entries in the said Registers may be inspected or may be removed therefrom and under which a certified extract of any entry may be obtained. There shall be payable to the Society in respect of each request aforesaid and also in respect of each certified extract aforesaid a fee of two shillings and sixpence and also in respect of each inspection of an entry a fee of one shilling.

Registration-fee. Any certified extract as aforesaid under the hand of the Registrar shall without proof as to his signature be evidence in all Courts and before all Justices of the Peace and others of the matters thereby certified.

5. It shall be unlawful for any place other than a shop or building separately rated to the poor to be entered or continued on the said Register of Shops.

Definition of "Shop."

6. It shall be unlawful for one and the same registered person to be at one and the same time entered upon the said Register of

One Shop One Person. Persons in the *bona fide* conduct of shops in respect of more than one shop provided always that any entry upon the Register of Persons in the *bona fide* conduct of shops may upon request in writing signed by the person on whose application such entry was made or the person whose name is registered and delivered to the Registrar become removed therefrom.

7. It shall be unlawful for any company incorporated under the Acts in force regulating Joint Stock Companies to retail dispense or compound poisons or medical prescriptions unless the business of such company shall be managed by one or more Director or Directors who or all of whom shall be registered persons not Directors of any other company carrying on the like business and who shall exercise all such powers of the company as are not by the Companies Acts required to be exercised by the company in general meeting.

Directors of Companies. 8. The Registrar may from time to time either by letter signed by him as Registrar or verbally by himself or by a person authorised in writing by him for the purpose make such inquiries as he shall think fit of any person retailing dispensing or compounding poisons or medical prescriptions at or of any owner of a registered shop and it shall be unlawful for such person or owner to refuse or neglect to furnish (by writing signed by him if so required) the information inquired for.

Registrar may ask Questions. 9. Any Registrar who shall wilfully make or cause to be made any falsification in any matter relating to the said Registers and any person who shall wilfully procure or attempt to procure any registration under this Act by making or producing or causing to be made or produced any false or fraudulent representation or declaration either verbally or in writing and any person aiding or assisting him therein shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour in England and in Scotland of a crime or offence punishable by fine or imprisonment and shall on conviction thereof be sentenced to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding twelve months.

Falsification of Register. 10. The Society shall have power by bye-laws duly confirmed to authorise the persons from time to time appointed by the Council of the Society to conduct examinations to require from persons who shall present themselves for any examination evidence of their having received systematic training in some University or other place for learning approved by the Council of the Society and to divide any examination into two or more portions with or without an interval of time between the same portions and to authorise the said Council to accept in lieu of certificates of the said Examiners such certificates of competent skill and knowledge granted by legally constituted Pharmaceutical authorities in the United Kingdom or in any Colony or Possession thereof as may to the said Council seem fitting provided always that no certificate shall be accepted which has been granted to the holder without examination or which he has obtained without having first received such systematic training as aforesaid and to prescribe the fees to be payable by persons tendering for acceptance the certificates aforesaid of competent skill and knowledge.

Reciprocity. 11. Any act or omission which would be an offence under the Pharmacy Act 1852 or the Pharmacy Act 1868 if committed by

Companies, &c., like Persons.

a person except the offence of selling or keeping open shop for the retailing dispensing or compounding of poisons by a person not registered under the said Acts shall be an offence if committed by any company firm co-partnership or body of persons and any company firm co-partnership or body of persons committing any such offence shall be liable to the penalty by the said Acts provided for the same.

Penalty. 12. For every offence under this Act the offender shall be liable to pay a penalty or sum of Five Pounds sterling.

13. Except where in this Act it is otherwise provided any penalties incurred under or by virtue of any of the provisions of this Act or the Pharmacy Act 1852 or the Pharmacy Act 1868 may be sued for recovered and dealt with in the manner provided by the Pharmacy Act 1852 for recovery of penalties under that Act without prejudice however to the provisions of the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Acts 1864 and 1881 and the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1887 with reference to proceedings thereunder taken in Scotland for any contravention of this or either of the other before-mentioned Pharmacy Acts.

14. This Act shall not extend in Ireland.

15. This Act may be cited as the Pharmacy Act 1903.

The four schedules are forms for registration of shops and the *bona fide* conductors thereof, as follows:—

No. 1. Register of open shops. Address of open shop. Particulars of ownership: (1) In the case of sole ownership, name and address of owner; (2) In the case of two or more partners, name and address of each partner; (3) In the case of a company, name of the company and name and address of each person acting as a director.

No. 2. Register of registered persons in or to be in the *bona fide* conduct of open shops. (1) Address of registered open shop. (2) Name and address of owner signing. (3) Name and address of the registered person in or to be in the *bona fide* conduct of the shop.

No. 3. Form of application for registration of an open shop. Address of open shop. Particulars of ownership: (1) In the case of sole ownership, name and address of owner; (2) In the case of two or more partners, name and address of each partner; (3) In the case of a company, name of company and name and address of each person acting as a director.

No. 4. Form of application for registration of a registered person in or to be in the *bona fide* conduct of a registered shop. (1) Address of the open shop. (2) Name and address of the registered person in or to be in the *bona fide* conduct of the shop. (3) Name of the owner making application.

Recent Wills.

PETTIFER.—The will of Mr. Stephen Pettifer, of Crudwell Malmesbury, Wilts, principal of firm of Stephen Pettifer & Sons, who died on September 9, 1902, has been proved at the Principal Probate Registry on January 16, 1903. The executors are Mrs. Mery Pettifer, of Crudwell, widow, Mr. Thomas Valentine Pettifer, of Tetbury, F.R.C.V.S., the son, and Mr. Edward Payson Perkins, of Woodchester, Glos., pin manufacturer. The gross amount of the estate is 8,712*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*, and the net personalty 5,470*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*

POTTS.—Mr. Charles Potts, chemist and druggist, of Bath Street, Ilkeston, who died on September 24, 1902, appointed Mr. Edwin Trueman and Mr. Edwin Hall, as his executors. The former gentleman died during the lifetime of the testator and the latter renounced probate. Letters of administration have therefore been granted to his widow, Mrs. Amy Potts, of Bath, residuary legatee for life, named in the will. The gross value of the estate has been sworn at 6,222*l.* 18*s.*

THOMAS.—Probate of the will of the late Mr. Jonathan Jowett Thomas, chemist and druggist, who died at Wyre Cottage, Bonds, Garstang, on September 30, 1902, has been granted to Mrs. Mary Thomas, of Wyre Cottage, widow, Mr. Edward Thomas, 14 West Street, Rochdale, chemist and druggist, Mr. Joseph Thomas, of High Street, Garstang, chemist and druggist, the sons, and Mr. George Parrington, of 26 Brackenbury Road, Preston, Post-office-official. The gross amount of the estate is 3,714*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*, and the net personalty 2,188*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*

Photographic Notes.

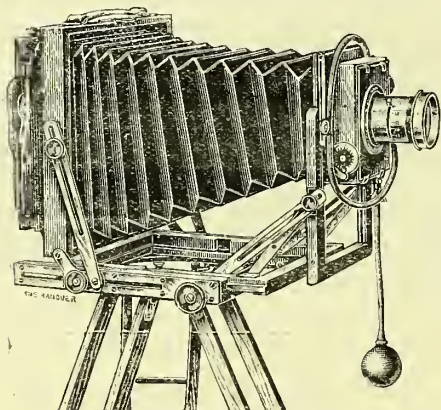
BY A PHARMACEUTICAL CAMERIST.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SEASON

is opening well. The fine weather which has prevailed for the last few days has brought amateurs to the as-you-were, and a general furbishing-up is taking place of apparatus, whilst the chemical bottles are having their contents renewed. It is advisable to impress amateurs that old developers and developing-agents that have been in the dark-room during the winter should be thrown away, and the dealer should place any plates or paper of doubtful age on one side, as nothing is so fatal to a successful trade in photographic plates and paper as supplying stale goods. I think that one reason why chemists make such successful photographic dealers is that they recognise more than a non-scientifically trained shopkeeper could do the importance of the freshness of the goods they sell, and the necessity for storing them under suitable conditions.

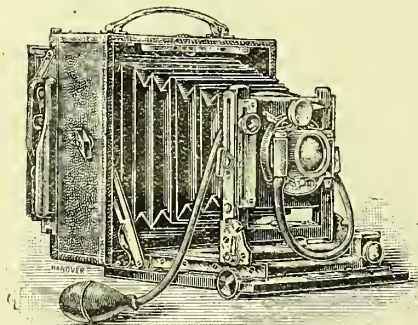
E.S.L.W. CAMERAS.

If there lingers doubt in any chemist and druggist's mind as to the part which photography now has in drug-trade returns, I would ask him, when he passes through Liverpool, to step into the elegant showroom at 56 Hanover Street, the headquarters of Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb (Limited). It is only a few years since the firm began to



THE PEMBROKE.

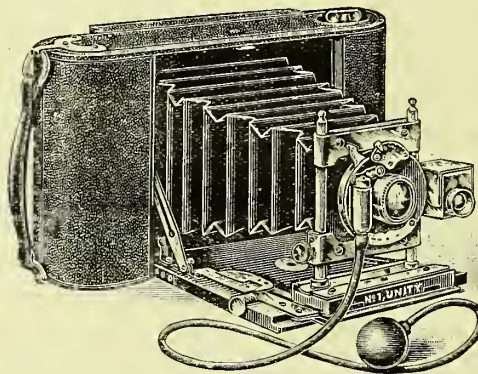
carry photographic apparatus, and now they are making cameras in their own workshops, and are rapidly building up a dictionary of distinctive names which are appropriated to their photographic goods. A good example of their capabilities, amongst this season's productions, is the "Pembroke," a half-plate camera with all attachments which retails at



"BART'S."

3*l.* 10*s.* It has a splendid extension, the front has the movements so admired in the "Sanderson" camera (the illustration shows one), and the front is a Thornton-Pickard shutter in which the R.R. lens-holder fits. The camera, as a whole, is

light and compact but strongly made, and one mahogany dark-slide and an ash tripod accompany it. A camera of similar nature and range of possibilities, but for use as "hand" or "stand," is the "Bart's" folder, with morocco-covered box-body and practically all the movements of the "Pembroke," with the additional advantage of quick action for snapshots. This has a Bausch & Lomb shutter, and the 5 by 4 camera sells at 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* with tripod. Perhaps the novelty which chemists may find the readiest sale for is the No. 1 pocket "Unity" roll film and plate camera, which is next illustrated. It is



No. 1 UNITY.

the company's own make, and the specification is substantially as follows:—

Camera, mahogany, covered in morocco, with nickel fittings, leather bellows, focusing to scale, or with rack and pinion, extending for lenses up to 7-inch focus, rising and cross front; R.R. lens, automatic shutter working between the lens, with indicator, and nickel-plated brilliant finder.

This camera takes pictures 4½ by 3½, and sells at 3*l.* 10*s.* It can be obtained with a special focusing-screen, but this is not really necessary for plates, as a good focusing-arrangement is attached. The company have three other sizes of the "Unity" for roll-films only, which sell at 1 guinea, 1½ guinea, and 2 guineas, and they have several "Hanovers" and "Merseys" which are new this season. They also carry stock of cameras by other makers, a full stock of accessories, and a new line of mounts in original art types. A series of "Hanover" developers and other chemical requisites in tube form, which only require addition of water to complete them, also should be mentioned. Any *C. & D.* subscriber will obtain on application to 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool, or 60 Bartholomew Close, London, a 64-page price-list of outfits, hand-cameras, and folding cameras.

VIRIDIN PLATES

are new orthochromatic plates brought out by Dr. Schleussner and placed on the English market by Messrs. Thomas Christy & Co., Old Swan Lane, Upper Thames Street, E.C. The plates are distinguished by great sensitiveness towards yellow and green, with less contrast for blue and violet. Dr. Eder tested the plates and put the sensitiveness of the plate towards yellow and blue as 6 to 1, which is a very favourable proportion. The result of this selective quality is that the correct tone-values of greens and yellows by the side of blue are more nearly obtained than has hitherto been possible. In tests which I have made on a colour-chart the difference between the results obtained on a Viridin plate and an ordinary is distinctly apparent. With a yellow screen vivid contrasts can be obtained between blue and violet shades, and green, yellow, and red; but, as a rule, the use of a screen is not called for. The plates are fairly rapid, can be developed in the ordinary ruby light of the dark room, and it is claimed that the plates keep, if properly stored, for at least six months. The quarter-plate size sells at 2*s.* a dozen and half-plate at 3*s.* 5*d.*

THE RESULT OF COMPETITION

in the world of films is that several good films have been introduced and improvements made in older brands. The "Ensign" film is excellent, and, being isochromatic, marks

a distinct advance in photography. Mr. Austin-Edwards, who makes the "Ensign" film, has also brought out cut films in 1s. packets, which, I think, will take well. The 1s. packets contain twelve films $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$, ten films $4\frac{1}{4}$ by $3\frac{1}{4}$, six 5 by 4, or four $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$. The "Cristoid" film is to be sent out isochromatic in future. Kodak (Limited) have also grasped the possibilities of the cut-film trade, and introduced flat films under the name of "Pelloid" or "Kodoid" plates.

NEW PAPERS

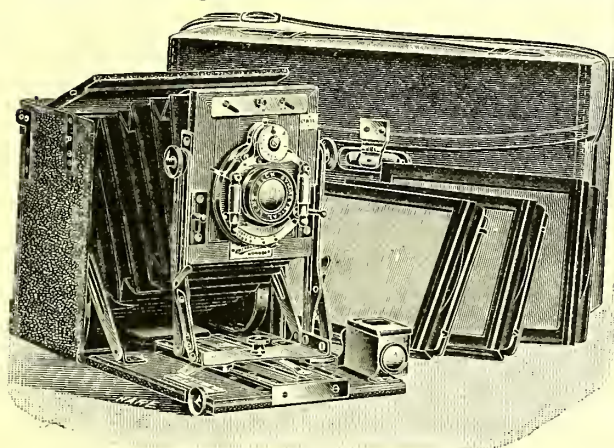
continue to be issued. A Swiss paper is being put on the market by Allegre & Co., 59 Mark Lane, E.C., under the name of "Luna." The paper has a matt surface, and is stated to be easily toned any colour from a copper-red to platinum-black. The paper is sold in foreign sizes only at present, but doubtless the importers will soon recognise the necessity of adopting English sizes for this country. The "Cursitor" P.O.P. is a gelatino-chloride paper made by Mr. F. Simmons, 29 Cursitor Street, E.C., and from what I hear Mr. Simmons will cater especially for photographic chemists.

THE NEW PLATES

include a new series of "P.S." plates by Messrs. Marion & Co. (Limited), Soho Square, W., and the "Beacon" plates which Mr. Dennis, of South Shields, is introducing. Schleussner's Viridin plates are referred to above.

HOUGHTONS OF HOLBORN.

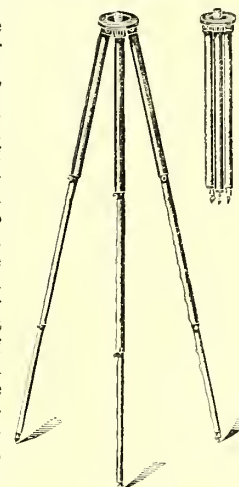
In my search for new season's goods I naturally spent some time this week in the showroom of Messrs. George Houghton & Son (Limited), 88 and 89 High Holborn, W.C., and I will endeavour to indicate the goods which took my fancy. First in the matter of hand-cameras comes the "Junior" Sanderson hand-camera, which has practically all the movements and advantages of the "Regular" model at a lower price. The quarter-plate size sells at 5l. 10s., against 6l. 10s. for the same size of the "Regular." The "Junior" is fitted with a Beck



"JUNIOR" SANDERSON.

symmetrical lens, "Unicum" shutter, finder, level, three dark-slides, and a leather case is also included in the price. The well-known Sanderson movements for extreme rise and fall of front and triple extension, and the wide angle movement, are present. The prices, I might mention, for all the Sanderson cameras have been rearranged, and are to the advantage of the dealer. The "British Ensign" hand-camera for 1903 is a distinct advance on the previous models. The camera of the folding-pocket type is London-made, and of new shape, in that whilst it has a flat back the front is rounded off at the ends, with the result that space is economised and extreme portability realised. The camera is adaptable for plates as well as films. A new fitting used on this camera is the Cornex focusing index, which shows at a glance what distance is most sharply focussed with the largest stop, and at the same time gives the range of distance which would be in focus when using either of the smaller stops. By a sliding arrangement the scale is adjustable for either films or plates. For roll-films and with Beck lens and "Unicum" shutter the quarter-plate size sells

for 3l. 12s. 6d. The "Dalo" hand-camera, an ingenious piece of apparatus for the daylight loading of cut films, is further improved. As already noted in these columns, the changing arrangement is of great simplicity. One half-turn of the spool key removes the exposed film and brings another into position, whilst the winding of the slack black paper upon a reel detaches the exposed film, which falls into a light-proof receiver beneath. The shutter has a new arrangement, by which speeds can be adjusted with great accuracy. The new "Dalo" for pictures $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches is a very compact apparatus, and sells at 1l. 10s. The other series to which I must refer is the "Briton," all being London made cameras. The "Britons" are capital value, and range in prices from 5s. to 16s. 6d. For the lower price the camera takes six $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ pictures, and for the higher price twelve quarter-plates. In the matter of stand-cameras the 1903 "Victo" is now fitted with swing front and triple extension, the latter (20 inches in the half-plate size) enables the back combination of the R.R. lens to be used and copying to be done the same size. These cameras can be fitted with either R.R. or Beck symmetrical lenses and Thornton-Pickard or "Popular" time and instantaneous shutters. The "Junior Popular" Sanderson camera set is a cheaper edition of the "Regular Popular" with practically all the advantages. In tripods my attention was called to two very light but firm stands, which sell at cheap rates. The Bijou No. 21 is made of wood and fitted with a self-locking catch. It sells at 5s. 6d., whilst the "Junior Cyclist" tripod of metal, and telescopic, is capital value at 5s. I have only space to mention two new printing-frames, the "V.H." and "Anti-Curl." The "V.H." frame has a back which opens so as to enable nine-tenths of the picture to be seen, whilst the "Anti-Curl" frame has an arrangement to prevent films from curling up when the frame is open for the examination of the print.



JUNIOR CYCLIST TRIPOD.

PHOTOGRAPHIC POISONS.

Mr. Conrad Beck, who gave evidence before the Committee on Poisons, received the following invitation:—

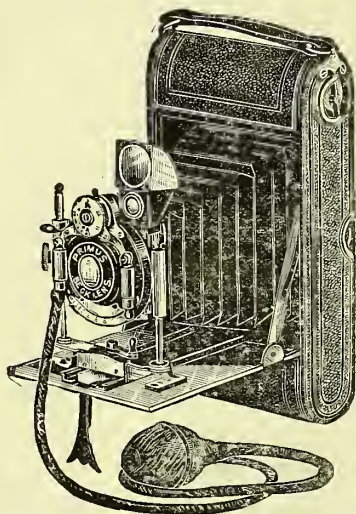
The Committee would be glad if Messrs. R. & J. Beck (Limited) could supply any information as to the sale of photographic materials, and whether it would be desirable that the retail sale of these articles should be confined, as at present, to chemists and druggists, or be extended to other traders. Mr. Alexander Cross, M.P., a member of the Committee, has suggested that your company might be able to give some valuable evidence on the subject.

Mr. Beck naturally understood the term "photographic materials" to include chemicals, apparatus, plates, and paper, and replied that the sale should certainly not be restricted to chemists and druggists. When his attention was called to the fact that it was only corrosive sublimate and potassium cyanide that the Committee were interested in, Mr. Beck said the latter was not used by amateurs, and that corrosive sublimate as an intensifier has very largely fallen into desuetude. The Committee do not seem to have thought much of the free sale of poisons by unqualified photographic dealers, as mercuric iodide and soluble oxalates, fairly largely used in photography, were recommended to be added to the schedule. The letter sent to Mr. Beck, however, opens up the question as to whether an attempt was not made to deceive the witness by suggesting that the sale of "photographic materials" is at present confined to chemists and druggists.

ROLL-FILM CAMERAS

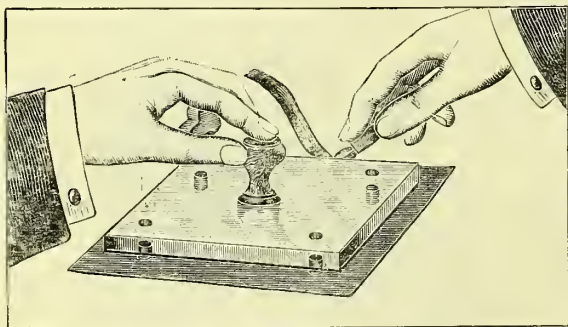
are being made a special line this year with Messrs. W. Butcher & Sons, Camera House, St. Bride Street, E.C., the newer cameras being No. 3 and No. 5 "Maxim," the "Pom-Pom," and No. 2 and No. 4 "Carbine." The last three are

folding pocket-cameras. The specification of the No. 4 "Carbine" will show the class of goods:



Camera made of walnut, polished inside, and covered with best morocco leatherette, leather bellows, aluminium baseboard, sewn leather carrying-handle, new patent spool holders; lens, "Primus-Beck" R.R., detachable for use on any other camera; shutter, Bausch & Lomb "Unicum" model; finder, reversible for horizontal and vertical pictures, is of the brilliant form. The price of the quarter-plate size is 3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

A series of cheap hand-cameras comprise the "Clincher," which takes six plates $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$, and sells at 4*s.*; the "Sketch," which takes six quarter-plates and sells at 5*s.* 6*d.*; and the "Standard," taking twelve quarter-plates and selling at 7*s.* 6*d.* Each of these cameras can be used for cut-films, and the price includes a book of instructions. The complete outfits, selling at 7*s.* 6*d.* and 12*s.* 6*d.*, are useful lines for chemists' trade, a set consisting of hand-camera, instructions, plates, paper, dishes, lamp, printing-frame, and chemicals. In higher-priced hand-cameras the No. 2, 3 and 4 "Midg" are to be mentioned, the improvement this year consisting in the "Primus-Beck" lenses and ever-set Bausch & Lomb shutters with which they are fitted. A new roller-blind shutter known as the "Shannon" is an advance on other similar shutters in that the indiarubber teat is replaced by a brass plunger, and the exposures can be made either for time, instantaneous, or what is known as bulb-exposures. Accessories are always a strong point with Messrs. Butcher, and I have before noted the nice manner in which the goods are boxed and labelled, making them suitable for display in a pharmacy. Among the new accessories mention may be made of a new 1*s.* lamp. It is an oil-lamp of semicircular pattern, has an adjustable reflecting shade, and the lamp is

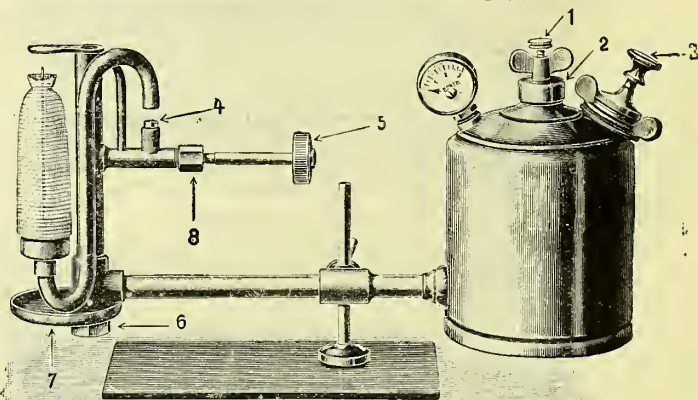


regulated from the outside. The "Valu" series of border, cloud, and vignette glass negatives are handy things to show on the counter, and are cheap. Dealers are supplied with suitable assortments. Then there is the non-slip cutting shape, the patent consisting of four plugs of indiarubber which grip the print and prevent slipping. A 4-inch roller squeegee, selling at 6*d.*, is, I think, the cheapest squeegee

yet placed on the market. Dealers who do not get out a catalogue should note that Messrs. Butcher offer a special 32-page list with nicely designed cover at 7*s.* a hundred or 40*s.* a thousand. A supply of these lists would do a lot to work up the photographic trade.

LANTERN SPIRIT-LAMP.

Among the spirit appliances which the Kaiser recently showed to King Edward VII. at Sandringham was an optical lantern, in which an incandescent mantle, as used in gas-lighting, was rendered light giving by means of a spirit lamp. Mr. Jos. Flach, 16 Water Lane, Great Tower Street, E.C., who is the importer of numerous spirit-using appliances, has sent one of the projection lamps to me for trial. The illustration shows the apparatus. Spirit is placed in the reservoir on the right-hand side, and a pressure of half an atmosphere obtained by means of the pump (3). A



small quantity of spirit is placed in the heating-pan (7) below the mantle, and lighted; when the spirit has burnt itself out the regulator (5) is opened, and a light applied to the mantle, when a brilliant light is obtained. To put the lamp out the regulator (5) is closed, and the air-pressure let off by undoing the valve (1) at the top of the reservoir. I have given several demonstrations with the lamp, and find no difficulty in working it. It makes a capital light for the optical or enlarging lantern, and would answer also for taking photographs. The apparatus as shown in the illustration retails at 40*s.*

ROSS'S HOMOCENTRIC LENS.

MESSRS. ROSS (LIMITED), manufacturing opticians, 111 New Bond Street, W., have now placed on the market their new lens, the Homocentric. The word signifies the ideal definition obtained when all rays of light emanating from any one point of the object are converged by a lens again into one point in the image. The residuum of secondary spherical aberration which is often left when a flat field is obtained has been eliminated, with the result that whether large or small diaphragms are used there is not the slightest variation in focus. The Homocentric lens is made in series of different relative apertures to suit various purposes: Series B, aperture f 5.6, for hand-camera work and extremely rapid exposures in the studio or out of doors. Series C, aperture f 6.3, for hand-cameras, instantaneous views and groups. A larger angle of view is embraced than by Series B. Series D, aperture f 8, for ordinary hand-camera work, landscapes, groups, interiors, and copying. With a medium-size stop, lenses of this series may be used for wide angles and uniform covering obtained. Series Da, f 8, supplied in rigid setting with Waterhouse diaphragms, specially for process work. A special price-list of these lenses is issued.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN IRELAND.

The annual exhibition of the Photographic Society of Ireland opened in Dublin on March 23. There are about two hundred photographs displayed, but all are not competitive. The judges were Mr. Jas. Brenan, R.H.A., M.R.I.A., Mr. A. Horsley Hinton, Professor Joly, F.R.S., and Mr. Alfred Werner, F.R.P.S. There were awarded eight silver and six bronze medals.

I recently had an opportunity of trying some of the

BRILLIANT DEVELOPER

which the Barmen Dry-plate Company send out, and found it answer well in the case of some snapshots. No indication is given as to the composition of the developer, but the alkali required is potassium carbonate. I mention the developer in case my brother chemists are asked for it. Mr. Paul Metz, 2 Manchester Avenue, E.C., is the agent for this country.

TONE-FIXING PAPER.

A sample of this is sent to me by Mr. Paul Metz, 2 Manchester Avenue, E.C. The paper is in appearance like Whatman's hand-made paper, and has evidently been saturated with a concentrated toning and fixing solution. To use, a piece of the paper the size of the print is put in a dish of water and the print immersed. The dish containing the print and the tone-fixing paper is rocked for fifteen minutes, when the print should be completely toned and fixed. The paper answered very well in my hands with a trial print, but I cannot say how long the tone-fixing paper will keep.

DEVELOPING-MACHINES

are gaining in favour, and probably the best is the "Tyma" trough, which has been referred to before in the *C. & D.* An improved form of the machine is to be introduced in a few days, so that before taking in new stock chemists should see the latest pattern.

TRADE COMPETITIONS.

Among these should be noted the Goerz competition for photographs taken with Goerz double anastigmats. There are six classes, and prizes from 1l. to 20l. are to be awarded to a total of 300l. Those photographic chemists who have sold Goerz lenses should certainly introduce the competition to the notice of their customers. The full particulars are to be had from Mr. C. P. Goerz, 156 Holborn Circus, E.C.

NEW BOOKS.

The *Photographic Dealer's Annual* (1s., Marshall, Brookes & Chalkley, Limited) has just reached me. It appears to be bulkier than any of the previous issues, whilst the literary contents are as useful to dealers as ever. Dr. Drysdale has a paper on the methods of determining the speed of photographic shutters, Mr. J. Bingham Wyse gives a review of photography from its invention to the present day, and there is a practical article on the manufacture of lime-cylinders.

Bromide-printing, by the Rev. F. C. Lambert, is No. 26 in the "Amateur Photographer Library," published by Messrs. Hazell, Watson & Viney (Limited) at 1s. each. The instructions given by Mr. Lambert are nicely put, and if an amateur will intelligently read this book he should have no difficulty in turning out perfect bromide prints.

Enlargements: their Production and Finish, by Mr. G. Rodwell Smith, is by the same publishers, and deals with the various methods of making enlarged prints from negatives and enlarged negatives. Mr. Smith seems to prefer amidol as a developer, but uses sodium sulphate in place of the sulphite generally required with that developing-agent.

DARK-ROOMS.

Barnstaple, Devon.—Messrs. J. Paul Ineh & Co.
Cleveleys, Poulton-le-Fylde.—R. A. Sykes, The Hydro Pharmacy.

Moffat.—R. W. Barclay, Spa Pharmacy.

St. Neot's.—J. Wise.

Weymouth.—James A. Oakes, 1 Bond Street.

The exports of vanilla from Mexico during 1901 amounted to 43,991 lbs. (57,426l.) as against 64,921 lbs. in 1900 (62,565l.). The value of the exports as here given makes the value of each pound worth 1l. 6s., whereas in the previous year it was only 1l. 0s. 6d.

A PHILADELPHIA DRUGGIST has hit upon a very novel advertising-scheme which does not cost him a cent. Each morning he goes to the sub-treasury, and in exchange for the old and dilapidated currency he has taken in at his store he receives bright new coins that have never been put in circulation. These he gives to his customers when he has occasion to make change. His reputation as the "new-money man" has spread throughout the entire neighbourhood.—*Spatula.*

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. DALTON, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," March 11, 1903.)

Portrait of Mr. Minnikin enclosed in a large "Q"; for tonic tablets. By G. R. Minnikin and R. H. Barker, trading as the "Q" Medicines Company, Acme House, Windermere. 251,227.

"KUTICEA" (no claim for "Cuti"); for a medical preparation. By C. Moorhouse, Sandal, Wakefield. 251,373.

"FORTULES" (no claim for "Fort"); for chemicals. By Alfred Bishop (Limited), 43 Spelman Street, N.E. 251,834.

"REUNOL"; for medicinal preparations. By J. A. Gatehouse, 15 Methley Street, Kennington Park Road, S.E. 252,335.

"METALLITE" (no claim for "Metal"); for glass. By J. Defries & Sons (Limited), 147 Houndsditch, E.C. 251,832.

"KINTO"; for horse and cattle food. By T. T. Chard & Sons, Sevier Street, Bristol. 251,950.

"SUCANE"; for foodstuffs. By P. A. Ward, 155 Fenchurch Street, E.C. 252,203.

Maltese-cross device with wording; for a dentifrice. By L. L. Clerc, Bordeaux, c/o T. Ramell, 20 Elstcheap, E.C. 249,797.

"DALTONIA" (no claim for "Dalton"); for toilet-soap. By Leo Herz & Co., 85 Fore Street, E.C. 251,212.

Picture of woman's face with long hair waving and facsimile signature of application; for a hair-renewer. By Kate Mason, New York, c/o Brown, Gould & Co., 54 New Oxford Street, W.C. 251,245.

"LOLA" and "VELVENIA"; for perfumery and toilet articles, &c. By E. Cook & Co. (Limited), Bow, E. 251,829 and 251,833.

"PANSISSUS" (no claim for "Pansy"); for articles in Class 48. By T. Kerfoot & Co., Ashton-under-Lyne. 251,955.

Combination of devices (four) for treacle-toffee and for toffee. By John Mackintosh (Limited), Queen's Road, Halifax. 252,075 and 252,076.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," March 18, 1903.)

Picture of guardsman on horseback and wording "LIFE GUARD BRAND"; for chemicals, foodstuffs, mineral and aerated waters, and polishing-preparations. By the Life-Guard Co-operative Society (Limited), 5 Regent Street, W. 244,559, 244,563, 244,565, and 244,568.

"KODOR"; for photographic films and chemicals, &c., in Class 1. By Kodak (Limited), 43 Clerkenwell Road, E.C. 252,334.

"AGONSAIR"; for a vermin-destroyer and for a hair-preparation. By Albert Hagon, 5 Bute Street, Cardiff, chemist and druggist. 251,604 and 251,605.

"MORTIPEST"; for chemicals. By W. J. Bush & Co. (Limited), 28 Ash Grove, Hackney, N.E. 252,117.

"FOSTIT"; for chemicals. By Jean Souheir, Antwerp, c/o Mewburn, Ellis & Pryor, 70 Chancery Lane, W.C. 252,153.

"AKOSINE"; for an embrocation. By Catherine M. Wilcox, 9 Woburn Road, Bedford. 249,179.

"KOYOTO"; for a patent medicine. By Holt & Clegg, 34 St. Peters Street, Rochdale. 251,534.

"SICCEMA"; for medicines. By Colvin Gates, 163 St. George's Road, Glasgow, pharmaceutical chemist. 251,709.

Facsimile signature of applicant; for a medicine. By H. T. Gould, 32 Delamere Crescent, Paddington, W. 251,941.

"BILBERINE" (no claim for "Bilberry"); for chemicals. By S. H. Ward, 48 Cranmer Street, Nottingham. 252,255.

"RESPITON"; for medicines. By the Dad Chemical Company, New York, c/o A. M. & W. Clark, 53 Chancery Lane, W.C. 252,338.

Facsimile signature of applicant; for medicated soaps. By J. F. Waddy, 22 New Bond Street, Bath. 252,353.

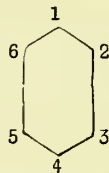
"ROVERS" and a bunch of bananas; for mineral and aerated waters. By G. W. J. Allen, Victoria Park, Fishponds, Bristol. 252,092 and 252,093.

A Chapter on Developers.

WHEN the gelatino-bromide plate has been exposed to light in the camera no change is made in the appearance of its cream-coloured surface: it requires development to make the image impressed on it visible. In general terms, it may be said that a developer is a chemical fluid capable of proportionally reducing the particles of light-struck silver bromide to the metallic state. It is not known for certain what the reaction that takes place really is, but the foregoing may be taken as a working hypothesis. A developer will also make visible an alteration in the equilibrium of the silver bromide even if not caused by light, such as pressure or electricity—a fact which has important bearings. Photographic developers are usually made up of the following constituents:—

- (1) The reducing-agent (or actual developer).
- (2) The accelerator.
- (3) The restrainer.
- (4) The preservative.
- (5) The solvent.

It is the first of these constituents which we propose to consider, but before doing so mention should be made of the interesting discovery made by Dr. Andresen and Messieurs Lumière, which explains the construction of most developing-agents and makes it possible to indicate beforehand, from an inspection of the structural formula of a compound, whether the substance is likely to possess development-properties, and in what degree. Representing benzene (C_6H_6) by a hexagon—



the figures indicate the points of attachment of six hydrogen atoms on a carbon atom. Each of the hydrogen atoms can, by processes familiar to workers in organic chemistry, be replaced by hydroxyl groups (OH) or amido groups (NH_2). If for the hydrogen at points 1 and 2 or 1 and 6 there is a substitution by one of these groups it is said to be in the "ortho" position, in 1 and 3 or 1 and 5 the "meta" position, and in 1 and 4 the "para" position. The discovery of the above-mentioned investigators is that to make a benzene compound of use as a developer there must be a substitution of hydroxyl or amido groups in the "ortho" or "para" position; the "meta" derivative has no developing power. If the amido or hydroxyl groups are in the "para" position the most powerful developing effects are obtained. The same law holds good in the case of derivatives of diphenyl or naphthalene, which are formed by the union of two benzene nuclei. Considerable controversy has been aroused over these views, and it is only fair to German critics to add that the theory does not always coincide with practice.

The developing-agents following are arranged in chronological order as far as possible.

Pyrogallie Acid, or, more correctly, **Pyrogallol** (as it has none of the chemical characteristics of an acid), **Trioxylbenzol**, is the oldest developer. The Rev. J. B. Reade, in 1839, used infusion of galls to make his nitrate-of-silver sensitised paper print a strong image; and Fox Talbot, in his famous calotype patent (— of 1841), used gallic acid, which is contained in or is yielded by infusion of galls on standing. Pyrogallie acid, as more active than gallic acid, was suggested in 1851 by Liebig and Regnault, and was actually used for the development of the first gelatino-bromide dry-plate by Dr. R. L. Maddox in 1871. In his original paper the doctor remarks, "very probably, also, the development by gallic acid and acetate of lead developer may furnish better results than the plain pyro," in which surmise, however, he was mistaken. The prefix "pyro," meaning heat, alludes to the method of making pyrogallol—by the action of heat on gallic acid. Pyrogallol is sent out in snow-white feathery crystals, but a heavier form has been recently introduced, occupying about a sixth of the bulk of

the feathery variety. The fancy names **Pyraze** and **Pyrol** (in U.S.A.) are given to the brand of heavy pyrogallol made by Hauff & Co. This developing-agent is readily soluble in both water and alcohol, and has a great affinity for oxygen, becoming discoloured in time from absorption of oxygen from the air. **Pyrox** is a name given by M. A. Seed Company to their pyrogallol developer. **Pinakol P.** is a combination of pyrogallol recently placed on the market by Meister, Lucius & Brünig (Limited). The average quantity of pyrogallol used to each ounce of water to make a developer is $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. with solution of ammonia 888 or sodium carbonate 24 gr., and sodium sulphite 24 gr.

Ferrous Oxalate was first introduced as a developer by Carey Lea in 1877, the idea being obtained from the ferrous-sulphate developer used in wet-plate photography. It is a yellowish salt, only slightly soluble in water but readily in a solution of potassium oxalate. Eder, in 1879, suggested making the developer by mixing solutions of ferrous sulphate and potassium oxalate, a method which is usually followed now. If the ferrous-sulphate solution is acidulated with sulphuric acid it keeps better. Potassium bromide is used with this developer as a restrainer, and sodium hyposulphite, suggested by Sir Wm. Abney, as an accelerator. Ferrous oxalate has only a limited use in this country, but is more used on the Continent. It is an excellent developer, but is not, perhaps, so much under control as the many organic developers. A modification of this—the **Ferrous-citro-oxalate** developer, devised by Sir Wm. Abney in 1881—is made by dissolving ferrous oxalate in hot solution of potassium citrate.

Hydroquinone (**Hydrokinone**, German spelling), **Paradioxylbenzol**, or **Quinol**, was discovered to have developing-powers by Sir Wm. Abney in 1880, but at that time the price of the chemical was prohibitive. Since then quinol has been manufactured on a larger scale, and, consequently, the cost of production has been much reduced. It is in the form of small white needle-like crystals, and dissolves in 17 parts of cold water, also readily in alcohol and hot water. Like pyrogallol, its solutions become brown on exposure to air. Quinol is obtained by the oxidation of aniline with sodium bichromate. It is the favourite with amateurs, and is a good all-round developer, yielding clear plucky negatives, if with somewhat hard contrasts. Quinol works best when used with potassium carbonate or hydrate, but sodium carbonate or sodium tribasic phosphate as the alkali is thought to give softer negatives. The average composition of the developer is 3 gr. quinol in each ounce, with potassium bromide $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., sodium sulphite 15 gr., and potassium hydrate 4 gr. A mixture of hydroquinone and an alkaline bromide is known in commerce as **Hydroquinone B.R.**

Pyrocatechin, **Pyrocatechol**, **Catechol**, or **Brenzcatechin** (the prefix "brenz" has the same significance as "pyro") was found, in 1880, by Eder and Toth to have developing-power, but it was not till recently, owing to the discovery of cheaper methods of production, that it has come into general use. Pyrocatechin is much like quinol in appearance, and does not readily discolour. With sodium hyposulphite it has been recommended for use in cases where it is desired to simultaneously develop and fix negatives. **Kachin** is the trade-name for a mixture of pyrocatechin, caustic potash, and sodium sulphite prepared from Ellon's patent (4,808/1899) for simultaneously developing and fixing photographic images. Sodium-hyposulphite solution is added to the developer before use.

Eikonogen, the sodium salt of amido- β -naphthol-sulphonic acid, was discovered by Professor Meldola in 1880, but its developing-power was not found out till 1889. Dr. Andresen's patent (5,207/1889), by which the use of eikonogen as a developer is protected, refers to the substance as **Naphthol developer**. The salt is best dissolved in hot water. The proportions to use for each ounce of developer are: Eikonogen, 9 gr.; sodium sulphite, 35 gr.; potassium carbonate, 23 gr.

Paraphenylene-diamine was the subject of a German patent (46,915/1888), but was abandoned, as the considerable quantities of caustic alkali which were needed to bring out its developing-power had a deleterious effect both on the plate and the fingers of the operator. It also produced a green veil (or fog) over the plate. The Actien-Gesellschaft für Anilin-fabrikation, Berlin, have since found (11,872/1893) that by introducing the amido or hydroxyl group into para-

phenylene-diamine caustic alkali is not required; and Hauff (11,306/1896) finds that a combination of paraphenylene-diamine with hydroquinone or pyrocatechin is superior as a developer to either of these substances used alone. Lumière and Seyewitz speak highly of such a combination when used with lithium hydroxide, under the name of **Hydramine**. Hauff further finds (23,593/1897) that the dialkylglycines of paraphenylene-diamine give excellent results as developers. **Metaearyl** is the name which Anthony, New York, gave to his brand of paraphenylene-diamine in 1896.

Para-amido-phenol (the **Paranol** of Lumière) was patented by the Actien-Gesellschaft für Anilin-fabrikation, Berlin (1,736/1891), as a photographic developing-solution. It is sent out as a hydrochloride, or if sufficient caustic alkali is added to para-amido-phenol to exactly convert it into a phenolate the concentrated liquid is known as **Rodinal**. Rodinal requires to be diluted with from twenty to thirty times its bulk of water before use. A solution of para-amido-phenol coloured with fluorescein was introduced in France by Mercier as **Fluoreal**. Methyl-para-amido-phenol is Andresen's metol. Para-amido-phenol sulphonic acid, also proposed as a developer, is less energetic than para-amido-phenol.

Metol.—Andresen's metol is, as just stated, methyl-para-amido-phenol, whilst Hauff's metol is a homologue, methyl-para-amido-meta-cresol. Hauff's metol patent is 15,434/1891. The two metols act practically in the same way, and work best with large quantities of sodium sulphite. Hauff states that the presence of sodium hyposulphite increases the strength of metol developer, and makes its action more like that of pyrogallol. The average composition of metol developer, is for each ounce of solution: Metol, $2\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; potassium bromide, $\frac{3}{4}$ gr.; sodium sulphite, 24 gr.; and sodium carbonate, 18 gr. The developer is especially adapted for paper positives.

Glycin, or para-oxy-phenyl-glycin, is a slow developer, but most suited for line negatives in process work, and for stand-development of negatives of unknown exposure. Andresen's glycin and Hauff's glycin are homologues, and have similar developing-properties.

Amidol, or diamido-phenol hydrochloride (Hauff's patent 4 498/1892), does not require an alkali to cause it to exert its developing-power, sodium sulphite alone being sufficient. It is a white crystalline powder, readily soluble in water, the developer being made by adding amidol, as sent out, to fresh solution of sodium sulphite. The developer is best made in the following average proportions: Amidol, $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; sodium sulphite, 48 gr.; and potassium bromide, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

Diamidocresol (14,542/1892) possesses similar developing properties. Amidol and metol are very quick developers, and are similar in the manner they cause the image to flash up as soon as the developer is poured over the exposed plate. Diamidophenol was first made by Gauche in 1859, the patent referred to above concerning the use of the salt as a developer. Lumière applies the name **Dianol** to this developer, but it should be noted that Levinstein (Limited), of Manchester, apply the same name to a dye.

Reducin, or diamido-resorcin hydrochloride, is, according to Hauff, inferior to amidol. Reducin was put on the market in 1893, but seems now to have been withdrawn.

Ortol is a combination of two molecules of methyl-ortho-amido-phenol and one of hydroquinone, brought out by Hauff in 1897. An ounce of ortol developer contains on an average $3\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of ortol, 2 gr. of potassium metasulphite, 25 gr. of sodium carbonate, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of potassium bromide, and 12 gr. of sodium sulphite. Ortol is also suitable for simultaneous developing and fixing negatives when used with sodium hyposulphite.

Diphenal, or di-amido-oxy-di-phenyl, a method of producing which was patented (25,136/1897) by Leopold Cassella & Co., Frankfurt, is a developer sent out as a dark-brown solution. It requires dilution with from fifteen to twenty times its volume of water for use.

Adurol is either the chloride or bromide derivative of hydroquinone (the former is Hauff's adurol and the latter Schering's adurol). Both kinds give practically the same results when used as developers. Hauff's patent is 13,195/1898. Adurol, the bromide derivative, is made by mixing together calculated proportions of quinol and bromine, dissolved in benzene, and re-crystallising to purify. The average composition of an ounce of adurol developer is: Adurol, 4 gr.;

sodium sulphite, 20 gr.; potassium carbonate, 24 gr.; and potassium bromide, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

Imogen Sulphite is eikonogen modified by the introduction of another amido group, and mixed with sodium sulphite. Eikonogen with sodium sulphite acts only slowly, and gives but little density, but imogen sulphite produced as above is a capital developer. The salt is sent out as a powder with a pinkish tinge.

Diogen (composition not known to the writer) is a developer prepared by the Actien-Gesellschaft für Anilin-fabrikation, Berlin, and sent out as a yellow powder, light in colour and bulk. It is used like adurol.

Synthol is the hydrochloride of diamido-orsinol. It is made from orsinal, yielded by various lichens. Synthol was discussed in 1901 by Mr. E. S. Barralet, chemist to Messrs. W. Burton & Sons, Bethnal Green, N.E. The developer has similar working properties to amidol, and resembles it in not requiring an alkali, and being better freshly made. Synthol is the only British-made synthetic developer on the market. An ounce of the developer should contain synthol 3 gr., sodium sulphite 30 gr., and potassium bromide $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. A developer of similar name—**Syntol**—was recently stated to be "of the hydrokinone class."

Edinol (at first called **Paramol**) was placed on the market in 1902 by Bayer & Co., of Elberfeld. It is probably the hydrochloride of para-amido-oxy-benzyl-alcohol described in patent 12,421A/1901, which protects the use of amido-oxy-benzyl alcohols, ethers, and esters. Caustic alkali is not required with edinol. The action of edinol as a developer much resembles metol, but the salt is characterised by great solubility. The latter makes the developer particularly suited for tourists' use, as a strong solution occupies but little bulk.

It should be noted that although a good number of patented developers have been described, and are on the market, the various patents include probably a hundred other developing-substances.

Mention of the following has been made in photographic literature, but many of the substances do not now appear to be on the market, and some of them are probably only fancy names for well-known developing-agents:—

Kinonaphthol, "a combination of hydroquinone and eikonogen with the salts of soda and potash," introduced in 1891.

Kinoeyanine, "formed during the preparation of Paris blue," introduced in 1891.

Ixol, described in 1891.

Phanerogene, a French developer discovered in 1892.

Graphol.—

Dinol, made by Romain Talbot, Berlin, and introduced in 1898.

Tolidol, an American product.

Eurodin, Dr. Schleussner's metol and quinol developer.

Hydronal, a cartridge developer.

Metogen, a combination of metol and hydroquinone, introduced by Hauff in 1899.

Hydrogen Peroxide, **Hydrazine**, and **Hydroxylamine** have considerable developing-power, but in the case of the first-named the oxygen-bubbles detach the gelatin from the plate, and in the other two cases the nitrogen given off behaves similarly.

Phenyl-hydrazine and **Phenyl-hydroxylamine** and their homologues, and **Naphthyl-hydrazine**, also have developing-power.

New Books.

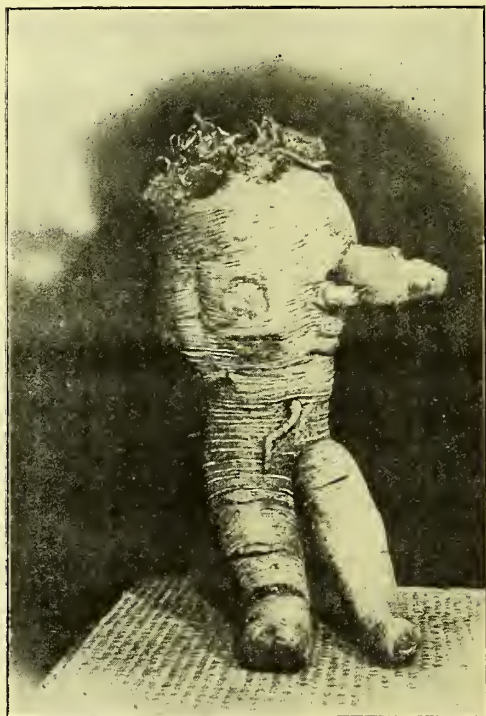
Koch, Ludwig. *Die Mikroskopische Analyse der Drogenpulver*. Vol. II. (Rhizomes, tubers, and roots). Part IV. (Gentian, ipecacuanha, liquorice, ononis, and rhatany). 4 plates. $11\frac{3}{4} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. 169-214. 3mk. 50pf. (Verlag von Gebrüder Borntraeger, Leipzig.)

The Medical Annual (1903): a Year-book of Treatment and Practitioners' Index. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$. Pp. 824. 7s. 6d. net. (Wright & Co., Bristol.)

Warwick, F. J., and Tunstall, A. C. "*First Aid*" to the Injured and Sick; an Advanced Ambulance Handbook. 3rd and revised edition. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4$. Pp. 236. 2s. 6d. (J. Wright & Co., Bristol.)

Chemists as Photographers.

AS examples of photographs taken by chemists and of some of the uses to which the art can be put, we append some photographs which have reached us from subscribers within the last few days.



ROOT OF BRYONIA DIOICA



DATURA STRAMONIUM.

Mr. W. E. Gaze, High Street, Walthamstow, in sending us the photograph of *Bryonia dioica* root, writes: "I am sending you a photograph of the root of *Bryonia dioica*, being a freak of nature which you might consider worth reproducing in the *C. & D.* The root, which resembles the human body in shape, was brought into the shop and exposed for sale as a mandrake, by a working man who dug the root up near Chingford. It was bought as a curiosity for a few pence. From works I have referred to, it appears that in former times the fancied resemblance of the fleshy and often forked roots of the bryony to the human form gave rise to a mass of superstition. They were a powerful factor in witchcraft, being credited with prophetic powers, used as potent love-philtres, and were also said to keep away evil spirits, their



COFFEA ARABICA.

possessors being looked upon as extremely lucky. When taken from the ground the roots were said to scream, and blood issued from their sides." We hope that Mr. Gaze will have plenty of luck resulting from his curious purchase. The above photograph was taken by Mr. W. Smart, Kandy, Ceylon. Mr. Smart is the manager and chemist to a large coffee-plantation and has exceptional opportunities of obtaining perfect specimens of coffee-blossoms. The stramonium shown in the second engraving was grown and photographed by a subscriber.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* has at last realised that the report of the Poisons Committee recommends the relaxation of the wise provisions of the Pharmacy Acts. In an article which shows that the regulations as to the sale of poisons are already less stringent in this country than on the Continent, occurs the following:—

Truly the mountain has laboured and brought forth a mouse. Instead of recommending increased stringency with regard to the sale of poisons, the Committee suggests that the sale of preparations of arsenic and tobacco for agriculture, and carbolic acid for agriculture, horticulture, and sanitation, should be permitted by others than qualified chemists, which would be tantamount to a condition of free trade in poisons. Once it is rendered statutory that certain poisons can be retailed by any tradesman, other poisonous preparations will doubtless soon be added to the list, until the restrictions on the sale of poisons become little more than a farce.

PERMANENCY (outdoors) required; good experience and references: Photography; unqualified; large town preferred. French, 7 W. Stockwell Street, Olchester.

ELDERLY gentleman seeks engagement: duties light: country, South preferred; small remuneration. Williams, Graspan, Seamount Road, Westbourne, Bournemouth.

MANAGER or Assistant: 31; qualified; out-door: varied experience, including West End; good references; London preferred. "W. N. S.," 128 Shirland Road, W.

QUALIFIED lady Dispenser requires engagement; Hospital, Dispensary, Doctor, in London; several years' experience. Moore, 10 Glyn Mansions, Kensington, W.

MANAGER-ASSISTANT: 24; unqualified; Extractor; Prescribing; Botanical; Store and varied experience; North preferred. "Energetic," 37 Beeston Road, Leeds.

ELDERLY Chemist seeks engagement; good experience; satisfactory references; sober and active; small salary. "Statim," c/o Mrs. Chubb, West Street, Axbridge, Somerset.

SEASIDE-RESORT for the season, as Assistant or Branch Manager; outdoors: 23; tall; good Counterman, Dispenser, Prescriber, Photography. 132/14, Office of this Paper.

FRENCHMAN, aged 22 (speaks good English), wants situation in London Chemist's; small salary; good references. Address, "W. B.," 65 Wansey Street, Watworth Road, S.E.

DISPENSER and Bookkeeper (clergyman's daughter); disengaged; Apothecaries' qualification: 7 years' experience; good references. Miss J. Bullen, 9 Rowfant Road, Balham.

COMPETENT Assistant; Dispenser and Counterman; high-class; capable of taking charge outdoors: tall; aged 30; disengaged. "J. A. D.," Salcombe Villa, New Brompton, Kent.

MANAGER or Assistant; gentlemanly man; smart Counterman; aged 40; married; Prescriber and Extractor; highest references; disengaged; Photographer. 132/4, Office of this Paper.

NEW ZEALAND.—As Chemist's Assistant or Doctor's Dispenser; aged 24; healthy and well educated; qualified Dispenser; excellent references; 4 years at present situation. 125/20, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT (Foreign). 5 ft. 8 in., speaking fluently English, French, German; West-end and international experience; Counter, Dispensing; splendid references; London preferred. 115/23, Office of this Paper.

STEADY, gentlemanly, unqualified, competent Assistant; salary outdoors 35s., indoors 25s.; abstainer; Photographer; Extractor; Postal; 20 years' exceptional experience. "Zavier," 212 Fosse Road North, Leicester.

MANAGER; qualified; married; thoroughly reliable; 19 years' experience as Manager; first-class Dispenser; well up in Retail, Prescribing, Photography; exceptional references; disengaged shortly. 129/9, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER; 25 years' exceptional experience Wholesale and Retail; 12 years Buyer and General Manager in large concerns; qualified; good all-round business knowledge; excellent references. "W." (131/20), Office of this Paper.

DISENGAGED.—Manager; 40; qualified; married; first-class Dispensing experience; also Photographic and Optical; accustomed to keenest Stores competition; has successfully developed several businesses; London interview. "Chemist," 3 Duncan Road, Richmond, Surrey.

ACCOUNTS. Books started, kept, or audited; Stocks taken; Profit-and-Loss Account, and Statement of Affairs prepared; moderate fees. "B. B.," 37 St. Mary Axe, E.C.

WHOLESALE.

WETS or Dries; man, young; experienced 9 years. "W. V.," 214 Rushmore Road, Clapton.

ADDITIONAL Commission wanted, as side-line, by Traveller doing London and suburbs. 47 Southbridge Road, Croydon.

ADVERTISER (21), 5 years in Retail, wishes to enter Wholesale; excellent references. Sexton, 214 New Kent Road, S.E.

ANALYTICAL (33), desires position; 18 years' experience of Factory and Office work. "Ryhen" (124/10), Office of this Paper.

INVOICE Clerk aged (33), seeks re-engagement; first-class City experience; highest references. 132/6, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.—Situation wanted, London; aged 26; first-class retail experience; unqualified. Kent, 47 Elliott Road, Chiswick.

ASSISTANT (24), seeks situation in Wholesale; 10 years' experience in the Drug Trade; London preferred. "Rhei" (125/29), Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, or good Agency; excellent Salesman; highest references; interview by appointment. "W." (129/26), Office of this Paper.

CLERK. Bookkeeper (24), desires permanency; 8 years' experience; highest references; moderate salary. W. Ralls-Purchase, Hulish, Yeovil.

WHOLESALE.—Situation wanted, London; 12 years' Retail; aged 27; good references; unqualified. R. Perfect, 5 Fairfax Street, Coventry.

WANTED, situation in London; Wholesale, Wets preferred; good experience and references, both Wholesale and Retail. 125/26, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE: Medical and trade connection; experienced and successful Medical interviewer; energetic; Minor. "Therapeutic" (126/3), Office of this Paper.

500 Chemists (Lancashire and Midland Counties).—Gentleman calling upon, wishes good Selling lines; highest credentials. "Traveller" (126/9), Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER (30), good connection, London and Provinces, desires to represent good Sundries' house; energetic and trustworthy. "A. O.," 41 Oxford Gardens, North Kensington, N.

LADY, having had 9 years' experience in supervision of girls (100) in Wholesale Drugs, Perfumes, and Toilet Soaps, wishes re-engagement; highest references. "L. W." (125/17), Office of this Paper.

A QUALIFIED Chemist requires employment as Traveller to Wholesale Druggist, or any business connected with the Drug trade, or as Manager. Address, "W. T. M.," 18 Uxbridge Street, Notting Hill Gate, W.

TRAVELLER, with nearly 10 years' particularly good connection amongst Chemists, mainly in the 6 Northern Counties, seeks re-engagement with a good-class firm; 25 years in the trade; thoroughly steady; teetotaler. "Yorkshire" (123/26), Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER, having 10 years' connection with first-class Chemists (Wholesale and Retail) in Midlands, North of England, and Scotland, desires re-engagement as Representative, or would arrange terms for Agencies with good firms; highest references and security. "Northern" (129/29), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Belgian Chemist, experienced in Photography, licensed Bacteriologist, and Doctor in Chemical Science (aged 26), desires an appointment in a Pharmacy or in the Laboratory of a Manufacturer of fine Chemicals and Alkaloids; speaks French and German fluently and understands English. Address, 127/20, Office of this Paper.

AGENCIES.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

Advertisers are reminded that if they wish replies to their Advertisements addressed to the Office of "The Chemist and Druggist" under a figure or nom de plume, to be forwarded, an extra charge of Sixpence is made, and such amount should be added to the remittance for the Advertisement. If letters are called for, no extra charge is made.

AUSTRALIA—Gentleman Chemist returning shortly, for several years London experience, desires first-class Agencies from Manufacturing Chemists, Sundries, and others desirous of opening or extending connection with above; thoroughly knows the Australian Colonies; highest references. Address, "Australia" (130/40), Office of this Paper.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Manufacturers of high-class Chemists' Lines, desirous of introducing and pressing them in the new colonies, are invited to correspond with a gentleman of good experience, shortly going into business in the Transvaal; satisfactory references. "Experience" (255/29), Office of this Paper.

The Assistants' Page of News.

THIS WEEK'S "C. & D." IN BRIEF.

THE PHARMACY BILL has been introduced into the House of Commons (p. 512).

A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council respecting it is reported on p. 527.

On the same page we give notes of the Council deputation's interview with Mr. T. Lough, M.P., sponsor of the Bill.

Portraits of most of the backers of the Bill are given on p. 526.

A synopsis of the Bill (p. 527) is followed by the text of the measure on pp. 528-9.

THE WILLOW-BARK CASE has been settled privately (p. 502).

THE DRUG-TRADE APPEAL FUND has won the appeal in the vinegar of squill case (p. 520).

MR. GEORGE TONGE, "the father of the drug-trade," died at Brighton on March 18 (p. 511).

AN IMPORTANT POINT under the Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs Act has been decided in the High Court (p. 523).

THE names of chemists who have recently passed the Spectacle-makers' Company's examination are given on p. 498.

MR. J. C. UMEY gave some further information on the spirit question at the Chamber of Commerce this week (p. 511).

THE LAST CORNER FOR STUDENTS' ANALYSIS is reported on p. 496, and a series of competitions for juniors is announced.

The resin of podophyllum was the subject of interesting observations by Mr. D. B. Dott at Edinburgh last week (p. 506).

THE P.A.T.A. has discussed several Convention matters, and is to let grocers and others know what P.A.T.A. prices are (p. 507).

THE NORTH LONDON BRANCH of the London Chemists' Association has resolved to do all it can to support the Pharmacy Bill (p. 512).

THE TARTAR-EMETIC MURDER (p. 500) has brought from the daily Press protests against the sale of such poisons (p. 501 and p. 516).

THE Leeds Magistrate is reserving his decision in the Medicine-stamp Act case against Mr. Crawshaw until the appeal is decided (p. 498).

THE Chairman of the Poisons Committee made a somewhat apologetic remark about the report at the Chemical Society's dinner this week (p. 516).

A CORRESPONDENT makes a useful suggestion to chemists who wish to show the Government that the Poisons Committee's report was not justified by the evidence (p. 515 and p. 526).

THE GLASGOW SHERIFF has disallowed the objections raised by counsel for Alexander Cross & Sons (Limited) in the Ballikrainrann killer case, which will now proceed to evidence (p. 517).

THE AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF QUININE CASE was argued before the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Channell, and Mr. Justice Wills on Thursday. Decision was reserved (p. 519).

AS THE RESULT of proceedings under Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, the Pharmaceutical Society have got a Preston retailer for selling corrosive sublimate to an unknown person (p. 518).

THE DIVISIONAL COURT has granted the appeal by the Inland Revenue authorities in respect to the sale unstamped of "Pure Gum Pastilles—Influenza." The Magistrates have to convict the vendor (p. 520).

BOOTS CASH CHEMISTS (SOUTHERN), LIMITED, have satisfied the Divisional Court that the Magistrate who heard the methylated soap-liniment case should have heard evidence as to a commercial standard (p. 521).

PHOTOGRAPHY figures largely in this issue. Included in the articles beginning on p. 530 are notes on new cameras, lenses, plates and papers, a lantern spirit-lamp, a chapter on developers, and some photographs taken by chemists.

TRADE continues quiet in Mincing Lane produce, but there is a steady undertone in most articles. Cod-liver oil continues its upward movement. Sugar of milk, East Indian tamarinds, lemongrass oil, crude cocaine, and isinglass are all dearer; and cascara sagrada, peppermint oil, and vanilla are in buyers' favour (p. 524).

MAINLY PERSONAL.

A JUNIOR competition is to be started in our Corner for Students in May.

MR. JOHN HIGGINS, chemist and druggist, is opening a business at Pewsey, Wilts.

MR. E. A. BRUNSDEN, chemist's assistant, Reading, has been adjudicated a bankrupt.

MR. A. BARLOW, chemist and druggist, Reigate, has sold his business to Mr. E. Fisher.

MR. W. BURTON has resigned his post as dispenser to the parish of Nottingham Guardians.

MR. J. T. APPLETON, chemist and druggist, Sheffield, has taken over the Walkley Pharmacy there.

MR. C. J. G. BUNKER, chemist and druggist, is opening a branch pharmacy at York Street, Twickenham.

A FOOTBALL MATCH between Past and Present students of the "Square" School resulted in a win for the "Past."

MR. A. GOWEN, chemist and druggist, Fleet, Hants, has sold his business to Mr. W. F. Ray, chemist and druggist.

MR. ROBERTS, of Greenhithe, Kent, has acquired the business formerly carried on by Mr. Humble, chemist, at Abergavenny.

GLASGOW CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS held their annual meeting on March 18, when the officers for the ensuing year were elected.

MR. C. SIDNEY DAVIES, chemist and druggist, has sold his business at 187 Arundel Street, Landport, Portsmouth, to Mr. Henry P. Chandler, of Margate.

MR. LEWIS STRINGER, senior traveller to Messrs. Read Holliday & Sons (Limited), manufacturing chemists, Huddersfield, is going to Canada for the benefit of his health.

ENGLISH chemists' assistants might advantageously follow the example of the Paris pharmacy students, who have formed the "A.A.," or Amical Association of Pharmacy Students.

MRS. ANNIE ELIZABETH ISHERWOOD has taken over the chemist's shop at 124 Great Jackson Street, Holme, Manchester, formerly occupied by Messrs. J. M. Graham & Co. (Limited).

MR. H. TREMBATH, of Johannesburg, arrived by the *Walmer Castle* last Saturday, and is now residing at 21 Alma Terrace, Penzance. Mr. Trembath will make an extended stay in the old country.

MR. F. C. STACEY, chemist and druggist, for some years manager to the Provincial Drug Company (Limited), Westgate Street, Ipswich, is about to commence business at 44 Wheestead Road, Ipswich.

THE Edinburgh chemists' assistants and apprentices supped together in the Imperial Hotel, Mr. J. W. Plenderleth (President) in the chair. The supper included "Ballikrainrann Pudding" as one of the delicacies.

MR. W. E. SELLERS, of Nafferton, was awarded a prize of books at the Manchester College of Pharmacy for the best work in theoretical science; and Mr. J. C. Collins, of Nelson, secured the silver medal presented by an old student for the best practical analytical work.

THE annual dinner of the Chemists' Assistants' Association took place in the Holborn Restaurant on March 19. Many of the leading lights in pharmacy were present, including the President, Vice-President, and Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, and Mr. G. Northway Butt.

FOR particulars as to education for the Minor and Major Examinations see the advertisements of the following institutions:—

London College, 323 Clapham Road, S.W.

Metropolitan College, 160 and 162 Kennington Park Road, S.E.

South London College, 325 Kennington Road, S.E.

Imperial College, 49 and 51 Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E.C.

Manchester College, 225A and 227A Oxford Street, Manchester.

Glasgow School, 180 West Regent Street, Glasgow.

Northern School, 100 and 102 Burlington Street, Manchester.

North of England School, 55 Northumberland Street, Newcastle.

The Institution of Chemistry of Great Britain (30 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.) gives particulars of its approaching examinations.